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President Hails Success of Parleys; Americans Widen Grip on New Britain; Fifth Army Shuts Pincers on Key Town

Soviet armies pressing toward Kirovograd rout Nazi counter-attacks.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American troops have extended their newly won toehold on the Japanese-held island of New Britain into occupation of the entire Merkus Peninsula.

This gives them control of an important three-mile neck of land flanking the Arawe Harbor. Their next objective—and one which probably provided a major motive for the landing—is possession of the nearby airfield.

From that base, Allied fighter planes would be able to escort bomber formations in raids over Rabaul, big Japanese base at the opposite end of the island, as well as on other bombing missions in the New Britain-New Ireland area.

Repeated attempts of the Japanese Air Force to dislodge the Americans from their bridgehead have been broken up by alert fighter patrols, operating from a New Guinea base 80 miles away.

Meanwhile, across the straits, in New Guinea, Australian troops are pressing north on the Huon Peninsula.

Action on the Italian front centered around San Pietro, where the Fifth Army now has the village surrounded on three sides.

It is heavily fortified and mined, however, and although Allied tanks made a penetration into the town at one point in the attack, the infantry was unable to follow. German pillboxes are skilfully scattered through the approaches to the town as thick as burrs, and, like burrs, they must be disposed of one by one.

Despite the sluggishness of the Italian campaign and the fact that Rome, even when captured, will provide little in the way of military value, it is considered the effort has been worth its cost because of spacious air bases it has provided on the mainland, from

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Associated Press

Capital Leaders Welcome President Back

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization (right), chats with President Roosevelt in the Oval Room of the White House shortly after the latter's return from the Cairo and Teheran, Iran, conferences. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State (center), listens in. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky is seen over Mr. Byrnes's shoulder.

Roosevelt says 4-power conferences to result in shorter war and longer peace.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—President Roosevelt's own appraisal of the value of the four-power Allied conferences in Cairo and Teheran, Iran, is:

1. That the unanimous military decisions greatly enhance the whole global conduct and tempo of the war.

2. That the unanimous political decisions greatly enhance the prospect of a just and stable peace.

The President is convinced the meetings were in every way a success, and, as he phrased it, would have definite and very beneficial effects on the postwar period.

Mr. Roosevelt foresees that as the result of the new Allied solidarity there will not be another war while this generation lives.

Meets Correspondents

These significant judgments and other sidelights on his meetings with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Premier Joseph Stalin all come from the President's Friday afternoon press conference, his first meeting with correspondents since Nov. 9, two days before he departed on his 15,000-mile journey to the Middle East.

Nazi Plot Disclosed

Mr. Roosevelt reported, but treated lightly, the news that while he was at Teheran the Russians discovered a Nazi plot against Mr. Stalin, Mr. Churchill, and himself. Evidently the Russians dealt with it.

At Mr. Stalin's insistence, however, Mr. Roosevelt said, he moved from the American Legation, which is about a mile from the city, to the Russian Embassy where the meetings were being held. Since the British Embassy was next door, this made it unnecessary for any of the principal participants to have to move through the streets of Teheran.

Asked if, on the basis of the latest Allied military plans, he could suggest any date for the end of the war, the President said the conferences did not deal in such dates. He affirmed, however, that America, Britain, Russia, and China are working together extremely well, better than ever.

Further conferences of the four leaders, he said, were subject to future call.

Praise for Stalin

On the personal side, the President explained that he addressed Mr. Stalin as Marshal and he said that the Soviet Premier came up to his highest expectations as a great leader and a great man.

Mr. Roosevelt said he appraised Mr. Stalin as a realist—like himself, he added.

He was asked if Mr. Stalin shared his views that there must not be another war and Mr. Roosevelt said he most emphatically did.

A more detailed report on the military and diplomatic signifi-

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Pacific Drive Uses By-Pass Tactics; Both Sides Still Slowed Down in Italy

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The events of war this week lifted the Pacific front completely out of the category of a holding operation to a parity, in terms of both intensity and scale of forces involved, with the great operations current and pending in Europe.

With General MacArthur's landing on New Britain coming just three weeks after the move into the Gilberts and six weeks after the landing at Empress Augusta Bay on Bougainville, Allied operations against Japan were definitely in the category of a major offensive well under way.

This was the third swift blow against Japan's Pacific Island holdings since November first. Like the other two it was a blow struck with force and confidence. Like the others it carried through against Japanese defenses inadequate to deny it. Unlike the early phases of Pacific operations it disclosed an element of daring which expresses the new power behind the Allied offensive.

The New Britain landing is the first in which Allied forces have dared to by-pass a strong Japanese garrison. There are still an estimated 30,000 Japanese on Bougainville. Heretofore every step has been completely consolidated and every Japanese eliminated before a next step has been attempted. This time the Allied High Command ignored the Japanese on Bougainville in their rear, treating them as of no longer any consequence.

In this action is probably to be seen the main element in the new pattern of Pacific island advance. The whole Pacific area is dotted with powerfully prepared Japanese defense positions held by large garrisons. To take each by storm would involve periods of time such as the six months on Guadalcanal and losses such as those at Tarawa. But the strength of those fortified positions and of their garrisons depends on their supply lines. They are dangerous when adequately supplied and reinforceable. They are futile when severed from supplies and reinforcement.

The by-passing of the garrison on Bougainville was made possible by superior air and sea power. Whenever that air and sea power can be projected around a Japanese strong point it becomes unnecessary now to reduce it by frontal attack. If isolated long enough each such point must eventually wither and collapse.

Some points cannot be by-passed for geographical reasons. Many can. From this week's events we

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Patton's Army Seen In Balkan Invasion

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 18

The Ankara Radio, asserting that "great numbers of landing barges are reported to have been concentrated in Sicily," has predicted that Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s American Seventh Army would strike soon in a Balkan invasion.

The broadcast, quoting Turkish press dispatches, said "concentrated Allied bombings of the Balkans bear out the supposition that an Allied landing there is imminent."

The radio said that big Allied invasion armies were also concentrated in Corsica and "other countries" as well as Britain.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

AT THE FRONT IN ITALY, Dec. 18—Now that the momentum of the allied offensive in Italy has dwindled considerably, there is a static situation here reminiscent of the fighting in Flanders mud in World War I. Prolonged exchanges of fire from fixed positions have followed the German's retreat to where they now stand.

If the Allies bring greater weight to bear, their advance may be resumed again in terms of miles instead of yards as at present.

If the Germans do so, there is a prospect of a stalemate and the possibility of a Nazi counter-offensive.

German Supply Easier

Both sides are finding difficulties in the mountainous country and the cloying mud that is a legacy of the intermittent heavy rain.

But the process is harder for the Allies than for the Germans, since they have to maintain a margin of superior strength if they are going to retain the initiative, and this has to be done at the end of long lines of communication stretching overseas to the main supply bases.

The Germans have the ad-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Big Drop in Fish Arrivals; Churchill Continues Gain; Lewis Signs No-Strike Pact

The World's Day—December 18, 1943

Boston: Big Drop Recorded in Fish Arrivals

Only 48,640 pounds of fresh fish arrived last week at Boston's Fish Pier, as compared with 3,689,000 pounds brought in four weeks ago, according to the Market News Service. [Page 2.]

Increase of a half cent a quart in the minimum price to be paid by milk dealers to producers for milk distributed in the Palmer market was ordered today by the Massachusetts Milk Control Board. The new minimum price, effective Dec. 21, will be $4.25 a hundredweight.

A retraction: In this column on July 24, 1943, there appeared in an item concerning the classification for military service of the then Acting Mayor of Somerville, Harold A. Palmer, the statement that Mr. Palmer was "divorced from his first wife and two children and remarried." Since the publication of this item, this newspaper has learned that this statement was incorrect. Mr. Palmer was not "divorced from his first wife and two children," but at the time of his second marriage was a widower.

In Europe: Churchill Continues to Improve

Prime Minister Churchill's condition continued to improve as, though bedridden somewhere in the Middle East, the British chieftain keeps in close touch with the Cabinet in London. Mrs. Churchill has reached her husband's side after a flight from England.

German negotiations with the Hungarian Government over the latter's proposal to withdraw Hungarian troops from Russia and send them to Yugoslavia was reported by the Yugoslav Government in exile. Negotiations were said to be in charge of Hans Neubacher, special Nazi envoy.

French news merger, aiming as establishment of an "Associated Press of France" has been agreed to. Two agencies, "France Afrique" and "Agence Française Independente" of London, are to be merged as "Presse Française Associée."

Washington: Lewis Signs No-Strike Mine Pact

President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers has signed a two-year, no-strike agreement with more than two-thirds of the soft-coal industry and submitted it to the National War Labor Board.

Gasoline price-ceiling violations in nonretail sales do not constitute a basis for suspension of the offending company, the OPA ruled.

Women's and misses' evening slippers of all types are off the ration list, and also men's patent leather shoes. OPA said the action was taken in time for holiday selling. Coupons have been saved for more essential types.

National: Wilkes-Barre Launching Christmas Eve

The U. S. S. Wilkes-Barre, a light cruiser named for the Pennsylvania city, will be launched at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yards in Camden, N. J., on Christmas Eve, the Fourth Naval District announced.

Maxwell Field, Ala., Army air base, which got its start from Orville Wright, will honor him Dec. 29 with the unveiling of a monument of white Alabama marble bearing his name and the record of his flight. The ceremony will include dedication of extensive airdrome facilities.

Drivers and maintenance employees of the Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines have returned to work, asking the Regional War Labor Board to reconsider its decision on their wage contract. Approximately 800 drivers and 2,500 maintenance workers are involved at Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville and Lexington, Ky., and Atlanta, Ga.

New York City's 14,000 policemen are balloting on a proposal that they work eight extra hours a week in exchange for a $450 annual war bonus.

Mrs. Carl Thusgaard of New York City sponsored a Liberty ship at Baltimore, Md., named for her husband, a news photographer shot down in a bomber in a raid on New Guinea.

Americas: Cardoso Named Army Chief in Brazil

President Vargas of Brazil has appointed Maj. Gen. Mauricio Jose Cardoso Chief of the Brazilian Army General Staff, succeeding Maj. Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro, who has been assigned to a divisional command.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 4.

Lyman Urges Crime Board For Bay State

Correction official wants concentrated authority to decide sentence and release of criminals.

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Concentration of all Massachusetts authority to sentence and release convicted criminals in a powerful, well-paid board is being advocated by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, as part of a program to cope with the postwar problem of delinquency and crime.

As disclosed today in an exclusive interview, the proposed sentencing and releasing authority, keystone in the Lyman program, would be a radical departure from present Bay State methods of handling criminals.

The board would have the same compensation and judicial standing as members of the State Superior Court—the board chairman to receive a salary comparable to that of the Chief Justice of the Superior Court, and associate members the same as associate justices.

"Under this plan," Commissioner Lyman explained, "trials would be conducted as they are at present. Instead of the trial justice pronouncing final sentence on a convicted person, he would commit the individual for the maximum term for the offense involved.

Receiving Station

"Criminals so sentenced," the Commissioner continued, "would be assigned to a receiving station where a complete study of the individual and mental and medical examinations would be made. The sentencing and releasing authority would then determine the length of sentence desirable for the particular individual with the idea of possible rehabilitation definitely in mind."

A sentence could be reviewed by the authority at any time with a view to releasing under proper restraints if the individual appeared ready, Commissioner Lyman pointed out.

The plan advanced by the Massachusetts Commissioner is similar to the Youth Correction Authority adopted two years ago in California for the treatment of young offenders. It goes further, however, in that it applies the treatment to all offenders and places both the sentencing and releasing authority in one board.

Evil of System

"Lack of uniformity in sentencing, which the proposed authority should eliminate, is one of the evils of our present court system," Commissioner Lyman said. "Some judges give very long sentences, others relatively short ones. Each is convinced honestly and sincerely that he is doing what is in the best interest of the public and the individual.

"This honest difference of opinion sometimes results in criminals or their attorneys maneuvering a

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Wider Control for Badoglio Supported by Allied Council

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Allied Advisory Council for Italy announced today it had recommended to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that control of most of Southern Italy, Sardinia, and Sicily be turned over to the Badoglio Government subject to Allied control.

General Eisenhower, President of the Allied Control Commission, was expected to act favorably on the recommendation.

The recommendation was voted at the Council's Dec. 15 meeting at Algiers attended by Robert D. Murphy for the United States, René Massigli for the French Committee, Andrei J. Vishinsky for the Soviet Union, and Roger Makins for Great Britain.

The Badoglio Government would exercise the same authority throughout the defined territory as it has been exercising in three provinces in Southeastern Italy. The new territory would extend to the northern boundaries of the provinces of Salerno, Potenza and Bari. Naples and regions adjacent to the front would remain under direct Allied military government.

The Council's recommendation was made subject to the following stipulations:

1. That administration, central and local, is carried out by officials of proved good faith and Allied sympathies.

2. That the transfer involves no commitment to Badoglio's Government after the capture of Rome.

The Council also recommended that Maj. Gen. Kenyon Joyce, who as Deputy President of the Commission supervises it in Italy, be guided in so far as military necessity permits by the declaration regarding Italy made at the Moscow conference.

This, the Coupcil said, was based on the "fundamental principle that Fascism and all its evil influences and emanations shall be utterly destroyed and that Italian people shall be given every opportunity to establish a government and other institutions based on democratic principles.

"Second of the specific measures set out in the declaration provides that freedom of speech, religious worship, political belief of the press and public meeting shall be restored in full measure to the Italian people, who shall be entitled to form anti-Fascist political groups."

Weather Predictions

Fair and Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

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Congress Defers Vital Issues Until After Holiday Recess

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Congress is driving hard to begin its Christmas-New Year recess by next Wednesday and is making it possible more by postponing vital issues than by deciding them.

The Senate and the House have now both voted authority to continue the Administration's subsidy program into February after Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, promised that the Government would not institute any new food subsidies during the reprieve.

Meantime, it was revealed the War Food Administration late Thursday night—evidently eager to get in under the wire—had decided on a Commodity Credit Corporation subsidy of about $12 a ton for grapefruit processed into juice for civilians and a subsidy to absorb part of the freight costs on onions shipped east from the Rocky Mountains region.

Officials estimated the grapefruit subsidy, paid to processors, would cost about $7,000,000 for the season. It was announced only for the portion of the crop processed for civilian consumers. Prices which growers will receive on the noncivilian part of the juice crop have not yet been determined, according to WFA. Cost of the onion transportation subsidy, also paid by CCC, has not been estimated.

Pay-Roll Tax 'Frozen'

Late yesterday a bill postponing a scheduled 100-per cent increase in the Social Security pay-roll tax swiftly passed both Houses. The action came at the initiative of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan. Under the present law the tax was scheduled to increase Jan. 1 from 1 per cent each on employers and employees to 2 per cent. The 1 per cent level is now frozen until March 1, 1944.

To give it the atmosphere of a "Christmas gift," the Senate yesterday rushed to approve legislation providing mustering-out pay ranging from $200 to $500 for men and women in the armed services.

Its cost was estimated at $5,000,000,000 on the basis of an official estimate by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Veterans' Administration Director, that the more moderate bill originally proposed by Administration leaders would have cost $3,600,000,000 exclusive of administrative expense.

Benefits to Veterans

General Hines noted that benefit payments to veterans of World War 1 total over $15,000,000,000 to date, and will continue at about $1,000,000,000 a year for some time.

He estimated that benefits provided for veterans of the present war plus those involved in the various pending "mustering-out" pay bills would total $12,000,000,000 for a single year after the war.

There is little chance that the bill will be passed by the House before Christmas.

Republicans and Democrats supported the bill, whose enactment, they emphasized, will not preclude the passage later of an "adjusted compensation"—bonus—bill for veterans of the present war.

Rail Pay Situation

The House Interstate Commerce Committee is delaying at least until Monday its vote on the Truman-Crosser railroad pay resolution in the hope that White House intervention may find an adjustment of the controversy this week end.

The delay came in the face of

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Christmas Trees Glut Boston As Speculators Face Big Loss

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If they could but take root again, Christmas trees would be growing in every front yard, back yard, street, and corner in Greater Boston this year. For Christmas trees—many of excellent quality, but all still quoted at sky-high prices—have glutted the Boston market to an extent not known here for years.

The market is "demoralized," declared William Ingham of the Associated Fruit & Produce Company, Clinton Street, Boston, who added that this "glut" was an indication that a long-suffering public—unprotected by an Office of Price Administration ceiling on Christmas tree prices—had taken "just about enough."

40 Carloads Come In

Unfortunately, the thousands of trees—there were nearly 40 carloads on the tracks today and more arriving by trucks—will never grow again. With retailers already loaded to capacity and beyond, it is unlikely that many of these surplus trees will ever be hung with decorations, loaded with presents, and surrounded by happy faces. They'll just have to be dumped, said Mr. Ingham, sorrowfully.

Despite stories from Maine and other northern areas that labor shortages had prevented the cutting of trees, and despite stories of transportation difficulties, thousands of unwanted trees have been dumped on the Boston market, he added.

Last year, he went on, speculators in Christmas trees made a lot of money. This year, apparently, they hoped to make more, and started in on prices just where they left off last year, and then skyrocketed.

Speculators Get Left

Then the blow fell. They could not dispose of the trees at the ridiculously high prices. Trees for which they demanded, and got, from $3.50 to $4 a bundle a short time back, have dropped now down

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Nazi Captain in War Trial Boasts of Slaying and Cruelty

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 18—Interrogation of the accused Germans at the Kharkov trial yesterday added new and lurid details to the list of crimes perpetrated by German military authorities during their occupancy of the tortured Ukraine.

First on stand was the defendant Wilhelm Langheldt, described as a captain of the German Counter-Espionage Service.

Eyewitness accounts describe him as a middle-aged veteran of the last war, with red hair parted in the middle, slicked down, and with shifty pale eyes. The chest of his uniform is spangled with decorations. He rocks back and forth on his heels while calmly confessing the most horrible crimes, evincing an apparent zeal to omit no detail, however damaging to his own case.

Thus, regarding the fabrication of trumped-up charges against Soviet prisoners of war in a prison camp, Captain Langheldt testifies: "My immediate superior, Major Lulai, upbraided me for not shooting enough people. I excused myself by saying that I had only been at the camp a short time and had not yet had an opportunity to show my diligence."

In his subsequent testimony, Captain Langheldt showed how he then more than made up for this early laxity. When prisoners refused to sign faked testimony, he simply had his translator forge their signature. When Ukrainian peasant women came from near-by villages to the camp seeking relatives, he implicated them in imaginary charges that they had helped to establish contact between prisoners and Partisan groups.

They were beaten and later shot.

Before coming to Kharkov, Captain Langheldt admitted he was engaged in similar activity elsewhere in the Ukraine.

To the question whether the German High Command ever punished its soldiers or officers for ill-treating the civilian population, he answered that on the contrary, such treatment was deliberately encouraged and rewarded. Further, Captain Langheldt gave more details on the use of the "gasenwagen," saying it also was used in Poltava, Kiev, and Smolensk.

Commanded Company

But that was not in his direct line of work. He was chiefly concerned with guarding and killing prisoners of war.

A Nazi of a different stamp from the hard-bitten Captain Langheldt was the next on the stand, Hans Ritz, a moustached 24-year-old son-in-law of a professor and a music student, until drafted into Army for service on the Eastern Front.

He commanded an SS punitive company at Taganrog and, with a novice's attitude, soon learned all about "gaswagens," shootings, and other methods employed in the

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Ship Payments on Values at Transfer

Just compensation for vessels requisitioned for title or for use is to be determined on the basis of value as of the date of taking, Boston shipping men were assured this week by rulings of the Advisory Board on Just Compensation, composed of three Federal judges named by President Roosevelt to adjudicate the differences over the basis for valuation of ships for payment to owners.

Value is to mean American market value rather than value on foreign markets, the Board ruled. A sizable sum of money due American ship owners has been withheld by the War Shipping Administration in view of the delaying actions of the Comptroller General, shipping men point out but early action is expected toward payments to the owners whose vessels have been taken by the Government.

With Dec. 31 near, the goal of 24,000,000 tons of new ship construction set for the two years ending the last day of this month already has been exceeded by a liberal margin, Government officials disclosed. The goal was set in the spring of 1942 and American shipyards met the challenge. In November 164 ships were delivered, aggregating 1,692,763 tons.

Actual construction of the world's greatest Merchant Marine, declared one official, has been the handiwork of farmers, shopkeepers and housewives, workers recruited from every walk of life to learn and carry out one of the most difficult jobs in industry. The extent of their contribution toward victory may be visualized by imagining the ships they have built since Dec. 7, 1941, steaming in a column and spaced at mile intervals. An unbroken line would be formed extending from Maine to Scotland, or from Dutch Harbor to Tokyo, the official declared.

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Log of the Port of Boston

Custom House Carols

Customs officials will turn choral singers for a day at the Boston Custom House next Friday when the annual singing of carols will be held as a feature of the season. Led by Joseph L. Van Steenburgh, of the marine division of the Customs, and a well-known singer, a group of employees will begin at the 18th floor of the "tower" and sing carols on each floor, with a more complete program in the balcony of the main lobby. The Port of Boston Coast Guard Band will take part in the ceremonies.

New Freight Agent

C. Edwin Hayes is the new foreign freight representative in the Boston territory for the Grand Trunk-Central Vermont, and Canadian National Railways, succeeding Philip C. Walton who has been transferred to Portland, Maine. Mr. Hayes has been in the rate department of the Boston offices of the railways.

Ships' Butter Higher

Increase "permitted" prices for butter and eggs for ship use in the Boston area, requested of the Office of Price Administration by the Ship Supplies Committee of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., brought a statement that "an amendment had been written which will provide some increase in the margins of butter for licensed ship suppliers," according to John T. Lang of S. S. Pierce Company, chairman of the Committee.

Black Diamond's Plans

Postwar ocean freight service between North Atlantic and European ports by the Black Diamond Line is planned with new, fast vessels of 18 to 20-knot speed, to serve Holland and Belgium ports. Peabody & Lane, Inc., serve as Boston agents of this line. This will permit modern service to be maintained with fewer vessels than in prewar days it is said. At present the line is acting as general agent for the War Shipping Administration in operating Government controlled ships.

Christmas Carols

Lieut. Gibbs W. Sherrill, U. S. Naval Reserve, and former head of the Boston office of the American Export Lines, is to direct the glee club of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, Inc., in Christmas carols at the annual Christmas Party of the Club at the Parker House Dec. 22.

Back to Old Ways

Sale of Government publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is to be resumed at the Boston office of that Bureau after a lapse of about two years during which time such publications could be had only through Washington. Exporters, importers, and businessmen in general can again procure their needs along this line direct from the Boston office.

Reference File

A comprehensive reference file has been set up in the Boston office of the Federal Department of Commerce, Custom House, of all material issued by leading postwar groups and industrial companies and relating to problems of the conversion from war to peace production era. Material indexed includes publications of the Committee on Economic Development, Massachusetts Committee on Postwar Readjustment, Postwar Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and National Association of Manufacturers.

Steamship Man in Army

William A. White, who has been affiliated with the B. S. Costello Steamship Agency and United Stevedoring Corporation for three years, is now in the Army.

Leon Stone

Chandler's

BOSTON

CALIFORNIA'S PRETTIEST PINAFORE BREAKS INTO WEE RUFFLES

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Sport Shop—Third Floor

It's a Peaceful Globe at the Y. W. C. A.

By a Staff Photographer

Wife of Navy Lieutenant Takes Hand for Festive Occasion

Mrs. Jean Watts of Newton Center, whose husband is a Navy lieutenant, is helping to construct the five-foot globe for the Boston Young Women's Christian Association's Festival of Christmas on Sunday afternoon. The Association will not have the traditional tree this year.

Y. W. C. A.'s Large Globe of World Taking Place of Traditional Tree

Because the traditional Christmas tree has been banned this year to conform to new fire regulations, the Boston Young Women's Christian Association is using an international theme for its annual open house Sunday afternoon, Dec. 19.

A globe, five feet in diameter, suspended in the stair well of the entry, and large colored maps of various foreign lands, keynote the decorations for the "Festival of Christmas" program. The globe, the map of which was painted in the Y. W. C. A. workshops, is supposedly one of four of its size in the world.

The program for the festival is in charge of Miss Ruth Perkins, director of the workshops.

"This Christmas is unlike any we have ever celebrated," said Miss Perkins, "but in spite of the war, we really feel stronger ties of fellowship with other nations than ever before."

This idea has been carried out in the dramatic production, "When Man Calls Man Brother," written and produced by members of the Drama Shop, under the direction of Miss Louie Mudgett.

An unusual feature of the afternoon will be the many servicemen participating in the carol singing. The workshops will be open to guests following the play.

Lyman Urges State Board To Sentence All Criminals

Continued from Page 1

case to have it tried before a certain judge," the Commissioner continued. "It also results in a difficult institutional problem when one inmate may be serving a sentence of nearly life while another with the same offense may be serving a very short sentence of 2½ to three years."

Emphasizing that his proposal should not be construed as a reflection on the present State Board of Parole, the Commissioner said that under the present system "relatively low-paid and part-time parole board members, appointed at least partially on political considerations and subject to reappointment or removal in relatively few years, are forced to pass judgment on decisions of Superior Court Judges."

Mr. Lyman said he believed the treatment tribunal would eliminate "an extremely serious situation brought about because individuals honestly differ in what they believe should be the wisest treatment of an individual."

Supplementing the sentencing board, Mr. Lyman visualized a completely co-ordinated and centralized group to deal with the care and handling of all delinquents and criminals and their supervision in the community. This would place under the Department of Correction, in addition to all the present State penal institutions, the Lyman, Lancaster and Shirley schools for juveniles and the houses of correction, over which the Commissioner of Correction has only indirect supervision at present.

The Commissioner also favors construction of small penal institutions with capacity of not over 350 inmates to replace the present outmoded State Prison, which is now said to be the oldest prison in either the United States or Great Britain.

"Small institutions have been outstandingly successful in England as opposed to our tendency toward large institutions to cut down administrative costs," he explained.

As Dr. Padín Sees Puerto Rico

Declaring that Congress should pay more attention to the immediate welfare of the people of Puerto Rico than to alterations in the political status of this island possession of the United States, Dr. José Padín, native Puerto Rican and member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Puerto Rico addressed members of the Twentieth Century Association at luncheon today.

Discussing the economic problems of Puerto Rico and offering proposed solutions, Dr. Padín said that 80 per cent of the people there depend upon agriculture for their living. Obviously, Puerto Rico suffers from a dangerously unbalanced economy, he said, since the Island does not raise the food that its population consumes.

It depends too much on sugar, and this crop, he added, is not sufficient either to provide adequate employment the year around for the employable population or purchasing power for its essential needs. The population has grown faster than the means of subsistence.

By way of solution of some of its problems Dr. Padín proposed reduction of population by resettlement in other islands of the Caribbean and a redistribution of available land which would permit the Island to raise more of the food it consumes. He also said that industries for local consumption should be encouraged to provide employment the year around.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer today and tonight; warmer Sunday with fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and warmer today and tonight; fair and moderate temperatures tomorrow; increasing winds today.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and warmer today with moderate temperatures tonight, increasing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:48 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 5:26 a. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Sunday, 5:38 p. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Monday, 6:14 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.

Fire Damages Ford School

SUDBURY, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP)—Fire caused damage which Fire Chief W. E. Davison estimated at $15,000 yesterday at Henry Ford's Wayside Trade School.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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1942 Pattern To Be Model In New Auto

First postwar automobile will be a 1942 model, says Lyle F. Harris, newly elected President of the Massachusetts State Automobile Dealers Association, today.

Mr. Harris succeeded Ralph Jones of Springfield, resigned, and succeeding Mr. Harris to the Vice-Presidency was John J. Cahill of Newtonville, where the headquarters of the Association is located.

The first new automobile probably will not roll off postwar assembly lines until at least three months after the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Harris declared. Only changes from pre-war 1942 models, he believed, would be the substitution of some of the old-time metals with new materials.

He warned against an increasing tire shortage and a shortage of manpower in automobile service stations where every other car repair job is being turned down or delayed for weeks. This is building up to a serious condition of wear and tear upon automobiles that could result in a transportation crisis if the war should last much longer, he pointed out.

Take care of your automobile, Mr. Harris concluded. That's the best guarantee, he said, of increasing gasoline allotments to New England. The opinion has been frequently expressed in motor circles that there is a definite connection between local gasoline supplies and the manpower shortage for servicing automobiles.

The contention is that Washington realizes the potency of keeping automobile transports on the road, that an increase in gasoline allotments to New England would wear the cars and tires out too fast.

Problem number one for Mr. Harris is that of increasing the available supply of repair men for local garages and service stations.

Speculators Face Big Loss on Trees In Boston Marts

Continued from Page 1

to $1 and $2 a bundle—with no takers. A "bundle" is generally two to six trees, sold to retailers.

These early sales generally covered trees used for decorative purposes in public buildings and municipalities. Knowledge of the high prices received at that time soon leaked out, with the result that the "labor shortage" apparently vanished in thin air. Trees continued to pour in by rail and over the road until some market districts took on a strange resemblance to the north woods.

It's almost a case of not being able to see the woods for the trees!

The high prices being charged were characterized as "deplorable" by Kenneth B. Backman, Regional OPA Administrator, who admitted that he had no authority to interfere at present.

"The high cost of Christmas trees is an excellent example of what would have happened without price control on such commodities as food," Mr. Backman said in a statement replying to complaints of high Christmas tree prices.

"The fact that prices are in many instances two or three times as high as those for which you could buy a tree in 1941 is to be deplored," he added, "but we have no authority to interfere at present."

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Corliss Lamont will speak on "The Soviet Union in the Light of This War" in Jordan Hall at 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. Tanner will speak on "Italian Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m. and at 4 p. m. in the Lecture Hall of the Museum. Miss Adlow will speak on "Raphael." Both are free to the public.

The Kimbler Quartet will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Margaret Bouton will give a gallery talk on "Modern Art" in the Fogg Museum of Art at 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Free motion pictures on Sweden will be shown at 3 p. m. in the Museum of Natural History.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Leonard T. Carney, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the church edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 3:30 p. m.

Count Byron de Prorok will give an illustrated talk on "Free France Fights on from Africa" in place of Pierre van Paassen, who is unable to attend, in John Hancock Hall, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Fresh Fish Famine Sets In: OPA Sticks to Its Ceilings

Fresh fish that New Englanders like—haddock, cod and pollock particularly — are disappearing from the retail market because of the strike, it was reported here today by wholesale fish dealers. They said a popular fish famine was setting in.

Last week 48,640 pounds of fresh fish were landed at the Boston Fish Pier, as compared with 3,689,000 four weeks ago, according to the Market News Service. Normally, the boats bring in 1,000,000 pounds a day on the year 'round average. So far this week at the Fish Pier two small nonunion draggers have unloaded 17,000 pounds.

Another attempt to settle the four-weeks-old fishermen's strike failed yesterday after Office of Price Administration officials attended day-long conferences with the New England fish industry advisory committee, representing boat owners, fishermen and wholesale and retail dealers.

Following the meeting, Richard B. Hefflebower of the national OPA food price division, announced that fresh fish ceiling prices would not be suspended and that price increase requested by striking Boston, New Bedford and New York men were not acceptable to the OPA.

He added that he planned to visit New Bedford today and that matters discussed at the meeting would be considered in Washington after his return.

The fishermen walked out in protest against failure of the OPA to make some adjustment on fresh fish ceiling prices.

Fish is being trucked in from other ports, but the total is small. Florida is doing the rare thing of shipping up Spanish mackerel and mullet. This is an experiment, the Miami fish is mostly being frozen here, and only a little gets into the local market. It wouldn't mean much if it all did. The last two cars with 30,000 to 40,000 pounds each came up from Florida Monday. There have been about 15 altogether in the past three weeks.

Not much succor can be looked for from frozen fish. Haddock fillet is off 1,000,000 pounds from last year, when 1,286,000 pounds were in storage at this time. Today the total shows 271,000 pounds. Likewise pollock is down 1,000,000 pounds. Cod was pretty low last year, and is slightly larger now.

Thus, while the total stocks in storage are not so much lower than a year ago—13,735,000 pounds last week as compared to 14,800,000 a year ago—the prospect is quite different, so far as popular varieties go. Fish that hasn't such a market account for holdings here being as high as they are. Herring, for instance, not a fast-moving fish, is up more than 1,000,000 pounds this year.

But while the quantity of frozen fish of all species is good for this season, fish experts point out that the warehouse supply cango down pretty fast under abnormal demand. The frozen volume little more than exceeds an average two to three weeks' landings here.

In addition to the usual consumer requirements, governmental agencies are demanding fish in heavy quantities. They are asking for haddock, cod and ocean perch or redfish just as the public does, and are little interested in lesser known varieties. The redfish market is in the Middle West, not in New England, where it is little used.

Pollock, a fresh fish well liked in New England, has only light landings now. Usually it is unloaded in large quantities in November, December and January. Very few scallops are available for marketing. Shellfish are all less than normal, due largely to the lack of labor.

Some ocean perch continues to come in as usual at Gloucester, but the catch is light because of the weather. The Gloucester fishermen have as yet not joined the strike, in the hope of its early ending.

In the pinch, New Englanders may turn to what is available in quick frozen fish, say men in the trade. Heretofore fresh fish has always been plentiful, and as long as it was, the frozen fish market here has not developed much. Actually, fish dealers say, quick frozen fish is of excellent quality and there is very little difference. It is also convenient in handling, and when once introduced here is said to go well.

Apparently a number of persons are taking to frozen fish when they don't know it, according to some of the fish experts. They say that in some retail stores the dealers are thawing it out and selling without saying so. You have to be up on fish to tell by looking at it.

Christmas Gift Suggestions

DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY

Early American and English Silver

Masonic and Eastern Star Emblems

Antique Jewelry

Widmer of West St. No. 31

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Christmas Cheer

HELP PROVIDE

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to remember those who might be forgotten and to gladden some child's heart with warm, needed clothing and toys.

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They're simple styles, as shoes in wartime should be. They're smart and tailored. See these tailored Air Steps at Hovey's. Try the buoyant comfort of the Magic Sole—the air-filled cushion that takes up walking jolts and jars. Air Step shoes come in sizes 4½ to 10, AAAA to B in most sizes. Street Floor.

(A) Pump in smooth black or brown calf skin. High heel and will toe last.

(B) Black or brown kidskin with ravon taille tiecet. Open toe and medium heel.

(C) Suede with lizard-grain calf trim. Square toe last and medium heel.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The First Church of Christ, Scientist

(The Mother Church)

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets

Boston, Massachusetts

Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.

SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON

"Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing

The hours of services of the Branch Churches and Societies accord with those of The Mother Church unless otherwise indicated.

BEVERLY — Society, Y. M. C. A. Building (1-2)
BOSTON — The Mother Church, as indicated above.
Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue (1-2)
Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street (1-3-4)
BRAINTREE — First Church, Washington Street (1-2)
CAMBRIDGE — First Church, Massachusetts Ave. and Waterhouse St. (1-3)
CHELSEA — First Church, Carey Avenue (1-2-4)
CONCORD — First Church, Monument Square (1-2)
DANVERS — Society, Masonic Building (1-3)
DEDHAM — First Church, 619 High Street (1-2)
HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
HYDE PARK — See above, Boston, Third Church
LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
LYNN — First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad (1-3)
MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-7)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-3-4)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-2)
QUINCY — First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 40 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-2)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Wood Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (3-4)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 145 Winthrop Street (1-3)
WOBURN — First Church, 38 Arlington Road (1-3-4)

(1) No Sunday Evening Service
(2) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 7:45
(3) Wednesday Evening Meeting, 8
(4) Sunday Morning Service, 11
(5) Wednesday Eve., except 2nd, 7:45
(6) Also 2nd Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
(7) Sunday Morning Service, 10:30
(8) Sunday Evening Service, 8

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston

Bty Washington Street, Opp. Milk Street Entrance Also 84 Providence St. — 84 Berkeley St., Little Building Cor. Berkeley and Tremont Streets

60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue

All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms

Willkie Asks Allies to Work With Anti-Fascist Forces Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—If the United Nations would win the confidence of the conquered peoples whose countries they are trying to restore, they must work now with the anti-Fascist forces of each nation, Wendell Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, declared in a radiocast over Station WNYC last night.

Mr. Willkie appeared with Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, on the program "Beyond Victory," sponsored jointly by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It will be re-radiocast tonight over Station WQXR; over Station WMEX in Boston on Dec. 24 and over Station WCOP in Boston on Dec. 26.

"Each of the great powers has heralded to the world that this is a war for freedom—freedom for all peoples," Mr. Willkie said. "To allow the other United Nations, therefore—all of them—to share in outlining the objectives of the war and peace would merely be in harmony with our professed ideals.

Co-operation Needed

"But in addition—and from a purely practical point of view—it will be only by their enthusiastic co-operation — co-operation that comes from actual participation—that we can arrive at plans and hopes capable of realization."

Mr. Willkie proposed that work be done with the anti-Fascist forces of each country, recalling that these groups had given courageous evidence of their vitality. He stressed the freedom-loving democratic tradition of France, Czechoslovakia, Holland and Norway.

It is not enough merely to make safe the freedom for the conquered nations, Mr. Willkie said, but if the foundation for a permanent peace is laid, the Allies must also see that there will be room in the structure they are building for the subjugated nations to attain eventual freedom also.

He cited the evolution of the British Commonwealth of Free Nations as a fortunate example of colonial administration that is a working example of the transformation of colonial and dominated peoples to independent and free peoples.

Mr. Willkie called the British Commonwealth "the most exciting experiment in international democracy the world has ever known. It demonstrates that colonies do not have to remain unfree; that independence can come without disorder; that peoples located all around the world can co-operate to a common end."

Mr. Wallace Speaks

In his address, Mr. Wallace described the world the democracies want as one "where men are free to grow physically, mentally and spiritually," and asserted that such a democratic world would result if the Allies held to a dynamic common purpose and faith.

"We must make that common purpose inevitable," he said. "The future of the world holds promise greater than the past has ever shown us. The future is not a fixed thing. It is not predestined. We only have to bestir ourselves in order to realize our dreams."

This dream, this idea or task of making this the century of the common man can become a reality, Mr. Wallace said. He suggested long-term foreign investments, self-liquidating in character, which would be similar to the "pioneering loans" the East made to the Middle West to get it settled.

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We can supply DeMolay and official Rainbow emblems with as complete satisfaction as we have served Masonic and Eastern Star fathers and mothers for many years.

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A TREAT WHEN YOU'RE HUNGRY

LANCE TOASTCHEE

You'll like these crunchy cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter filling. Ever try 'em with some refreshing beverage? At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

Iranian Envoy Wants Allied Withdrawal Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Immediate implementation of the Teheran declaration by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Marshal Joseph Stalin with regard to the preservation of Iranian independence and ultimate evacuation of Iranian territory by Allied troops was asked by Mohammed Shayesteh, Iranian Minister to the United States, at the annual dinner of the Iranian Institute at the Plaza Hotel here last night.

He urged that since Axis forces no longer threaten his country, the Allies consider it "timely" to begin gradual withdrawal from Iran.

A Cartoon in the News

Thomas, Detroit News

Tommy Mustn't Contradict the Nice Man

Plane That Made First Flight Will Return to United States

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The airplane in which Orville Wright made the first power-driven flight is coming back to the United States after long years of exile in England, thereby ending one of the great national-science quarrels of this country.

President Roosevelt announced the plane will be returned to rest in the Smithsonian Institution, in a message to a testimonial dinner for Mr. Wright on the 40th anniversary of the flight.

"The nation will welcome it back as the outstanding symbol of American genius," the President said.

Mr. Wright and his brother, Wilbur, let the plane go to England for exhibition at a time when the Smithsonian Institution refused to recognize their flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., as the first. For many years, it credited the first power flight to Samuel Langley, another aviation pioneer. Now the Smithsonian Institution recognizes the Wright flight as the first.

Startling New Planes

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, a speaker at the dinner, said the United States has "secret planes in development and in the air today whose performance might startle the dream artists of the Sunday supplements."

"There is secret accessory equipment already in use on world battlefronts which, adapted to the needs of peace, will make world-wide commercial-plane operation a simple and routine matter," he said. "We are proving that every day."

Mr. Wright presented the Collier Trophy, awarded annually since 1911 for American aviation achievement, to Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces, for his "organization and leadership of the Army Air Forces throughout the world."

Message Read by Jones

The President's message was read by Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones.

"Orville and Wilbur did not labor and toil to create an instrument of war," Mr. Roosevelt said. "Knowing them as I do, their inspiration was not a destructive weapon. The impelling force which drove them on to ultimate success was to make a contribution to the progress of men.

"When the war is won, it will be our obligation to convert to peaceful pursuits the gains in the field of aviation that war has brought. . . . Experiments which would have required decades will have been accomplished in a few years and if we will, we can use all of these advances for a lasting peace. God willing, we will."

These Engineers Are 'Imagineering'

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 18 (AP)—Engineers of Aluminum Company of America are spending their spare time "imagineering" in order that their company may maintain postwar employment in its plants at something near the wartime level.

This was the statement of Vice-President C. C. Carr in an address yesterday at ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of Aluminum Research Laboratories.

He defined "imagineering as engineering work which looks forward to the utilization of wartime discoveries in peacetime products.

Although A. L. C. O. A.'s Laboratory technicians are engaged full time in meeting spiralling war needs, Mr. Carr said that on "the eighth day of their weeks," they have been exploring new uses for aluminum.

The company is now producing a new super-strength aluminum alloy used in making faster and more maneuverable fighting and bombing planes. It permits use of a design strength 25 to 50 per cent higher than that allowable with alloys heretofre used.

A. L. C. O. A. engineers are studying the possibility of using this and other new alloys in building lightweight trains, trucks, automobiles and ships.

Nation-Wide Drive Favors Pedestrians

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The eastern division of the American Association of Votor Vehicle Administrators decided Dec. 16 to inaugurate a nation-wide campaign to reduce the number of traffic accidents involving pedestrians.

The Administrators announced, after an executive session, that they recognized pedestrain accidents as "our major problem," and would attempt to bring about similar recognition by all authorities.

A. W. McGee, New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commissioner and chairman of the division's Committee on Pedestrian Problems, declared that accidents involving pedestrians kill more persons than any other type of motor vehicle mishap, adding:

"An effort is being made to get pedestrians to pattern their highway habits. They should step up their ways to rapid transportation."

New York Paper Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—A victory waste paper campaign was launched here yesterday, following a warning from Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, that more paper mills will close unless additional waste paper can be collected and shipped to the manufacturers.

Manhattan's Festive Tree Rises 55 Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—A Christmas garden in the heart of Manhattan—fragrant with balsam and pine and gay with a silver-starred tree, 55 feet tall—is greeting service men and women and all visitors to Rockefeller Center from near and far during this holiday season.

Although lights are missing, due to the city administration's effort to conserve fuel by curtailing the use of electricity, the old-fashioned note has been carried out to the fullest extent possible, officials at the Center emphasize. A beautiful 16-foot Christmas wreath has been placed on each side of the entrance to the RCA Building and, in the setbacks of this building, boughs of balsam, spruce and pine are draped.

Waving its cheeful little red and white plastic globes to the rhythm of each passing winter breeze, the tall, living Christmas tree is spending only the brief holiday season at the Center, after which it will be transplanted for use in some future year.

The garden is enhanced also by 34 columnar yew trees of graduated sizes, forming a double row down the promenade. The yews are more than a "side attraction," according to horticulturalists, who said it took 40 years of patient care for them to achieve their perfect form.

Two candlelight concerts and an ice pageant will be included in activities at the Christmas garden next week. On Tuesday, Dec. 21, and Wednesday, Dec. 22, the Rockefeller Choristers will sing carols.

Prices and Your Purse: Two Heating 'Ifs'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 18

There are two big "ifs" in the home heating situation this winter. Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes says now that there will be enough heat, even from coal furnaces, if:

All users conserve their fuel to the utmost.

There are no further work stoppages or other emergencies.

Families that normally use anthracite coal will have to use about one eighth soft coal, however, and the kerosene situation isn't getting much better for New England families that heat with it.

The West Coast can expect tighter and tighter gasoline regulations and enforcement as the war shifts to the Pacific.

Gasoline Situation

The East Coast gasoline situation is getting rocky again. Fact that the "big inch" pipeline had to shut down for 19 hours last week when three gaskets blew out, plus possible sudden, unexpected demands from the military, have given petroleum officials a few bad moments.

Sugar Bonus?

Some OPA officials think a sugar bonus should have been granted housewives for Christmas baking. Commercial candy-makers and bakers are still getting the advantage of the eased shipping situation in the Caribbean.

OPA Asks Help

OPA asks your help in helping to smash the gasoline "black market." Here's what to do:

1. Only buy gasoline with the coupons OPA issued you.

2. Sit down and write your state and car license number on every coupon.

3. Report to your local board anyone who offers to sell you coupons or to sell you gas without coupons.

Nylon for Underwear

The women's underwear situation will be eased somewhat by the recent release of nearly 1,500,000 yards of nylon cloth, rejected for parachutes.

WPB hastens to dash hopes for nylon hose, saying the material is in woven form and "completely unsuitable for hosiery."

Meat Report

OPA officials doubt whether shortage of cold storage will make a meat glut for consumers any time soon, though they admit it may mean some reduction in meat points. Reports of meat spoilage, they contend, are overdone.

Cuffs Coming Back

Cuffs will come back on men's trousers gradually this spring. Because wool imports from Australia are expected to increase, WPB has withdrawn its former restrictions, but manufacturers say they will change the styles slowly so stores won't be stuck with cuffless styles.

Ration-Free

Cluster raisins will be ration-free for the Christmas holidays.

Bus-Driver Strike Strands Passengers

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 18 (AP)—Southeastern Greyhound Line officials said between 3,000 and 4,000 passengers were stranded here Dec. 16 by a strike of its bus drivers.

Service out of Atlanta, Birmingham and Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., was tied up, officials said, when some 350 drivers and mechanics walked out in the four cities.

The strike began in Birmingham, where approximately 200 drivers and mechanics quit work in protest against a National War Labor Board decision that cut a raise granted in a new contract with the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (American Federation of Labor) by 4 per cent.

E. B. Allred, President of the Birmingham Local, in a telegram to Guy A. Huguelet, Southeastern Greyhound Lines President in Lexington, Ky., said the stoppage was "a revolt against the National War Labor Board."

People Are Discovering

THIS LITTLE SHOP OF UNUSUAL CHARM . . .

As the holiday season approaches with its spirit of giving, may we remind you that a gift from JEWEL-CREST bears the mark of distinction, and becomes a priceless possession.

Jewel-Crest Inc.

376 BOYLSTON STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A Shop Single in Excellence

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST CHRISTMAS STORE
BOSTON

THINK OF IT! CHOICE OF 6 STYLES IN

All Mahogany Tables*

19.95

• LAMP TABLES • COFFEE TABLES
• TIER TABLES • END TABLES

Yes . . there's still time to find just the table she wants! To place beside that popular chair, in front of the sofa, in the hallway, and the many other spots that would be improved by same. At Jordan's you'll find six popular types at this one modest price. All beautifully designed pieces . . of solid and mahogany veneer . . ALL mahogany, in other words. We suggest you choose promptly . . Christmas is very close!

* All exposed surfaces are solid mahogany or mahogany veneer.

JORDAN MARSH—SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Dr. Koussevitzky Returns With a Classic Program

By L. A. Sloper

Dr. Koussevitzky returned to Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, evidently quite recovered from his recent indisposition, to direct the first concert of the ninth pair of the season. The program was made up of three symphonies from the classical repertory: Haydn's in G major, No. 88; Mozart's in E flat (K. 543), and Beethoven's No. 7.

Not much there to call for examination, except in matters of execution and "interpretation." Ordinarily, we could dismiss the proceedings with the comment that the orchestra and the conductor were both in their usual form.

Yesterday that was not quite true. The conductor, to be sure, seemed to be in fine fettle, to judge from the energy he put into his gestures. The orchestra, alas, was by no means at its best. It was accurate, yes; but it was lacking in that superb clarity and definition that are among its chief characteristics. Its playing yesterday would have been rated excellent, no doubt, from most other orchestras; but we have been spoiled, and we are not satisfied with anything less than the Boston standard.

We can only speculate on how far the shortcomings were due to the absence of Mr. Burgin, who presumably is enjoying a little vacation as a reward for his exertions during Dr. Koussevitzky's several weeks of inactivity. Or perhaps Dr. Koussevitzky has not yet got things quite back into shape. Certainly he seemed yesterday to be working very hard.

Possibly he was working too hard. Anyhow, here he had three symphonic finales in one afternoon, and he drove through all of them as if they were labeled Prestissimo. The men tried hard, but they're only human, and the best they could do was a scramble.

The best playing of the afternoon was done in the first Allegros of the Mozart and the Beethoven, where Dr. Koussevitzky was at his most eloquent and dramatic. The slow movements tended to drag, and the Menuettos and the Beethoven Scherzo to be a little obscure in outline.

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DIAMONDS
RINGS
Jewelers for 104 Years
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ADVENT and CHRISTMAS
Selections from
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"Messiah"
First Church in Boston
Berkeley and Marlborough Streets
Sunday, Dec. 19, 4:30 P. M.
Combined Choirs of First Church and St. Paul's Cathedral
SOLOISTS:
Mrs. Esther Downing, soprano
Miss Doris Low, alto
George Wheeler, tenor
Theo Carreiro, bass
WILLIAM ZEUCH
Organist and Director
FREE TO THE PUBLIC

Lessened Home Use Of Brookline Books

Although the number of registered borrowers at the Brookline public library jumped 3,287 to 15,555 during the past year the main library and its branches recorded a substantial drop in circulation of books for home use. The number of volumes taken out decreased 441,490 to a total of 363,696. Officials reported a net increase of 2,240 in the number of books available for use to make a stock of 177,592 volumes in all. The total circulation represented approximately 7.3 per capita and about 23.38 per registered borrower. The number of registered borrowers was practically 31.24 per cent of the population served.

By All Means This is the Year to Give Flowers and Plants as Gifts to Express the Cheer that Symbolizes The Season's Greetings
Symphony FLOWER SHOP
CABLES "SYMFLO"
240 Huntington Avenue, Boston
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FOR CHRISTMAS
IMPORTED and DOMESTIC
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NORTHEAST AIRLINES

Wage Average In Bay State Climbs Fast

Average weekly earnings of the workers in manufacturing throughout Massachusetts have climbed a trifle faster than the national average for all manufacturing in the country, it was pointed out by labor observers in Boston today.

In January of 1941, weekly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing averaged $26.64 for the United States. For Massachusetts the "take home" figure stood at $25.07. Last September the national average had risen to $44.39 a week, the Massachusetts average to $43.41.

The state increase amounted to 73.2 per cent, the national to 66.6 per cent. The difference in favor of the national average was narrowed from $1.57 a week to 98 cents.

For years the earnings in Massachusetts industry, as averaged on a state-wide basis, have run a little lower than the average nationally. This is due in part to the lower pay of the large number of women employed in woolen and worsted, cotton goods and boots and shoes, three of the biggest industries in the State.

Also the steel, airplane, automobile and other high-paying war industries employing skilled men workers, are on the whole concentrated in other states.

While Massachusetts has its share of big-pay production, far from all its workers, even in manufacturing, are sharing in the big money of the war boom. In industries not affected by the war effort, earnings have not increased to such a marked degree.

Woolen and worsted workers in Massachusetts averaged $34.76 a week in October, cotton goods workers $30.26, and boot and shoe workers $30.29.

Earnings in cotton and silk in the Bay State ran substantially higher than earnings in these lines on a national average. The national figures for cotton goods workers are pulled down by the lower pay in the South, which has been for some years now a great center for cotton manufacturing.

The southern cottons are mostly rough goods which require less skill of workers, while the Massachusetts mills generally turn out fine finished goods which call for more skill and pay more.

The higher average pay in Massachusetts in woolens and worsteds, cotton goods and silk and rayon goods, rising above the national average—and also the extent of the general wartime rise—are indicated in the following table:

Average Weekly Earnings

	Mass.	United States	Amount Greater in Mass.
Woolen and Worsted Goods			
Jan. 1, 1941	$22.80	$21.62	$ 0.88
Sept., 1943	34.73	33.62	1.11
Cotton Goods			
Jan., 1941	$17.79	$15.57	$2.22
Sept., 1943	30.33	24.60	5.73
Silk and Rayon Goods			
Jan., 1941	$18.17	$16.84	$1.33
Sept., 1943	30.90	26.90	4.00

The Massachusetts figures are supplied by the division of statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries, the Federal data by the Boston regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

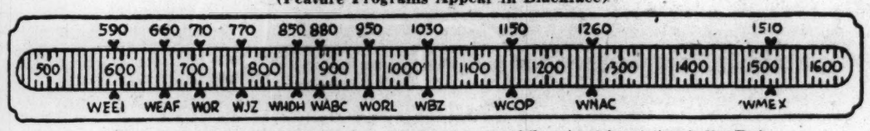
Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 19

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Circle C Band
12:15 Jeanne Cagney	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Circle C Band
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	News; Farm and Home	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45		Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; Songs	Horace Heidt's Music	N. E. Sector Army Show; Dr.; music; guests	Henry Jerome's Orch	Italian Melodies
1:15 Musical Variety	Horace Heidt's Music	N. E. Sector Army Show	Henry Jerome's Orch	Invitation to Opera
1:30 News service	Treasury Star Parade		Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Fishermen's Prgm; News	News service	Studio speaker	Parade of Bands
2:00 'Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera;	Weekend Function	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15 J T Frederick, gst	Verdi's "Rigoletto";	Weekend Function	Lani McIntire's Orch	You Shall Have Music
2:30 "We Deliver the	Lily Pons; Lawrence	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	Lee Sherneck Parade
2:45 Goods"; music; dr	Tibbett; Anna Kaskas;	Weekend Function	Mutual Goes Calling	News service
3:00 Country Journal	Thelma Altman; Chas.	First Piano Quartet	Drake University Choir;	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Country Journal	Kullman; Walter Cassel; with supporting	First Piano Quartet	Christmas Carols	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Disabled War Vet-	cast; Cesare Sodero,	U. S. Navy Christmas	Army-Navy House Party;	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 erans Christmas	conductor	Day Greetings; Variety	Variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 News; London rept	Metropolitan Opera;	'Freedom of Press'; dr.;	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15 "Top Tune Time";	Verdi's "Rigoletto"	Bill of Rights Pgm	Sports comments	Mystery Melodies
4:30 'Calling Pan America;	Metropolitan Opera	Saturday at Aunt Pat-	Bob Stanley's Orch	Frankie Master's Orch
4:45 music		ty's: music; drama	Bob Stanley's Orch	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Musical program	Musical program	Musical Roundup	Dick Todd, songs
5:15 Carols; Quartet	Musical program	Musical program	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch
5:30 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Musical program	Adventures in Research	Weekly Visit American	Shep Field's Orchestra
5:45 'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	Curt Massey; Quartet	Eagle Club in London	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	String Quintet; speaker	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Chats About Dogs.	Storyland Theater	Symphony of Melody	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Musically Yours"	Newscast	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45 World Today; News	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 The Man Behind	'What's New?'; Variety;	"For This We Fight";	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15 the Gun; drama.	drama; orch; Maureen	"Postwar Planning"	Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's Thanks	O'Sullivan; Lena Horne;	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Know Your Endorser".	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45 to the Yanks	Carlos Ramirez; others	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00 Chico Marx: Variety	Ray Henle, news	'Abie's Irish Rose"; com	"California Melodies";	Religious program
8:15 Show; guests	Boston Symphony Orch;	'Abie's Irish Rose"; com	Maxine Grey, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30 "Inner Sanctum";	Serge Koussevitsky con	'Truth or Consequences'	"Foreign Assignment";	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45 Mystery dr.; News	Haydn's G Major 88;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	'Lest We Forget" dr
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Mozart's E Flat Major	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Marion	Classical Album; Rim-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Sammy Eisen's Orch	comedy; songs; orch	Claire; Ruth Slater;	sky-Korsakov; "Sche-
9:30 Or: Frank Sinatra	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Bruce Foote; "Hansel	herazade"
9:45 "Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	& Gretel"; chorus; or.	Classical Album; Olym-
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news;	pics-Canadian Army-
10:15 Correction Please;	Army Service Forces	Sonny Dunham, guest	Saturday Night Bond-	Navy Hockey Game
10:30 J. McWilliams mc	Presents: drama; music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	News service
10:45 Maynard Krueger	Rochdale Centennial	billy show; W Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Will Bradley's Orch
11:00 News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E N Eddy, news	News service	Count Basie's Orchestra
11:15 Jam; Rideout	South of the Border	Weather; Off Record	George Hamilton's Orch.	Red Nichols' Orchestra
11:30 "Flashgun Casey";	Fishermen's Program	"I Sustain the Wings";	Ted Lewis's Orchestra.	Day's End; music
11:45 adventure dramas	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. G. Miller, 'cen.	Bernie Cummins' Orch	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Interdenominational	Radio Carolers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Christmas program	News service	News service
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup.	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs, or-	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30 gan recital	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45 Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; music.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; music.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Manner"
10:45 People's Platform	Services; speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Service of The Mother
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall;	speaker	entist in Boston, Mas-
11:45 ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	sachusetts
12:00 News service	"Genoa Musical Gems";	News; Geoffrey Harwood	Reviewing Stand: "Tur-	News report
12:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Fred Waring's Orchestra	key-Balkan Position"	Richard Tauber, songs
12:30 Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45 "People to People"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Phil Saltman	News service	News service	The Balboe Playhouse
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Camp Wheeler	"Service Unlimited"; dr.	Italian Melodies
1:30 Edward S. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	table Discussion	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 Kitty Hawk' prgm.	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Today's Men & Women
2:30 World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World news; Songs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-	Seth's Village Canteen	Rear Adm. E. S. Land	"This Is Fort Dix"; all-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Symphony; How-	Red Cross Program	World News Parade	soldier show; T. Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 ard Barlow, cond.	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45 Albert Spalding;	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00 Beethoven's Violin	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	'Thanks to America'; or.;	Religious program
4:15 Concerto in D Maj	Concert Hall	centers through't world	trio; soloist; Talk	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
4:45 Leonard Warren	ditions; W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
5:00 Family Hour; Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Fireside Party; Drama;	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Reed	Gunther, news analysis	Leopold Stokowski, con;	ch.; Griff Williams' Or	Religious program
5:30 Kennedy; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	Mohaupt's Concerto	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45 "Dear John"; sk	Musical Steelmakers	on Red Army Themes	dramatization	Religious program
6:00 Theater: The Jug-	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	B. Luddy: "Romance	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15 gler of Notre Dame	dr.; Brian Donlevy;	Religious program	and Rooms for Rent"	lights Services; speaker
6:30 America in the Air	Lina Romay; Xavier	"The Great Gildersleeve";	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45 America in the Air	Cugat; Walter O'Keefe	dr. with Harold Peary	O. Henry: 'Gift of Magi'	Religious drama
7:00 William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Bergeron Choral En-
7:15 "Songs by Sinatra"	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	semble
7:30 "We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joel Kup-	Bandwagon; Fred. Mar-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Rus-
7:45 interviews; orch.	perman, guest m. c.	tin's Or.; D. Day; News	Hour; speaker	sian Liturgical Music
8:00 Jerry Lester Show;	Ray Henle, news	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Michele Morgan	Christmas music	Carthy; Lupe Velez;	dog Drummond"; dr.;	Services; speaker
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family";	News service	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Cleveland Symphony Or;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Eric Leinsdorf, cond.;	Hour; speaker
9:30 Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Haydn's C Major 97;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45 Orson Welles, gst.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Martinu's Symph'y No 2	Hour; speaker
10:00 "Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	Olympics - Can. Army
10:15 It"; quiz program	Brian Aherne; dr.; or.	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good-Will Hour	Navy hockey game
10:30 "Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond.	Olympics-Can. hockey
10:45 'Thin Man'; drama	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	The Good-Will Hour	News service
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:15 Jam; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30 Collegiate Chevalc:	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story; Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45 Robert Shaw, cond.	Bob Strong's Or.; News	"Beggars of the Sea"	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00 News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15 Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather.	of the Air; speakers	
8:30 Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Interdenominational	Radio Carolers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45 Circle	"The Breakfast Table"	Christmas program	News service	News service
9:00 News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup.	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15 E. Power Biggs, or-	Variety Music; Samuel	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious program
9:30 gan recital	Fisher, conductor	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45 Religious program	Variety music	The Melody's the Thing	Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; music.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Gems of Melody"
10:15 Church of the Air	Israel Varieties; music.	National Radio Pulpit	Religious program	"Music in the Modern
10:30 People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Concert Miniatures	Manner"
10:45 People's Platform	Services; speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, news	Service of The Mother
11:00 News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15 Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul;	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30 Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Harmony Hall;	speaker	entist in Boston, Mas-
11:45 ing; guest speakers	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Cath. Church of St. Paul	sachusetts
12:00 News service	"Genoa Musical Gems";	News; Geoffrey Harwood	Reviewing Stand: "Tur-	News report
12:15 Texas Rangers	Newscast	Fred Waring's Orchestra	key-Balkan Position"	Richard Tauber, songs
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12:45 "People to People"	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conductor	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00 Beacon St. Window	Phil Saltman	News service	News service	The Balboe Playhouse
1:15 Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	Camp Wheeler	"Service Unlimited"; dr.	Italian Melodies
1:30 Edward S. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chicago Round-	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45 Curt Massey, songs	Cavalcade of Song	table Discussion	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00 'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15 Kitty Hawk' prgm.	Cavalcade of Song	'Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Today's Men & Women
2:30 World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Christian Science Pro-
2:45 World news; Songs	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	gram: talk; music
3:00 N. Y. Philharmonic-	Seth's Village Canteen	Rear Adm. E. S. Land	"This Is Fort Dix"; all-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Symphony; How-	Red Cross Program	World News Parade	soldier show; T. Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 ard Barlow, cond.	"Hot Copy"; drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45 Albert Spalding;	"Hot Copy"; drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00 Beethoven's Violin	Concert Hall	Pickups from training	'Thanks to America'; or.;	Religious program
4:15 Concerto in D Maj	Concert Hall	centers through't world	trio; soloist; Talk	Religious program
4:30 Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
4:45 Leonard Warren	ditions; W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
5:00 Family Hour; Gladys	John Vandercook; John	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Fireside Party; Drama;	Religious program
5:15 Swarthout; Reed	Gunther, news analysis	Leopold Stokowski, con;	ch.; Griff Williams' Or	Religious program
5:30 Kennedy; chorus	Musical Steelmakers	Mohaupt's Concerto	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45 "Dear John"; sk	Musical Steelmakers	on Red Army Themes	dramatization	Religious program
6:00 Theater: The Jug-	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	B. Luddy: "Romance	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15 gler of Notre Dame	dr.; Brian Donlevy;	Religious program	and Rooms for Rent"	lights Services; speaker
6:30 America in the Air	Lina Romay; Xavier	"The Great Gildersleeve";	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45 America in the Air	Cugat; Walter O'Keefe	dr. with Harold Peary	O. Henry: 'Gift of Magi'	Religious drama
7:00 William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Bergeron Choral En-
7:15 "Songs by Sinatra"	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	semble
7:30 "We, the People";	"Quiz Kids"; Joel Kup-	Bandwagon; Fred. Mar-	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Rus-
7:45 interviews; orch.	perman, guest m. c.	tin's Or.; D. Day; News	Hour; speaker	sian Liturgical Music
8:00 Jerry Lester Show;	Ray Henle, news	Edgar Bergen; C. Mc-	The Adventures of Bull-	Central Baptist Church
8:15 Michele Morgan	Christmas music	Carthy; Lupe Velez;	dog Drummond"; dr.;	Services; speaker
8:30 "Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family";	News service	Central Baptist Church
8:45 drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch.	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Services; speaker
9:00 Radio Reader's Di-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry - Go -	Cleveland Symphony Or;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15 gest; drama; music	Chamber Music Society	Round; orch.; songs	Eric Leinsdorf, cond.;	Hour; speaker
9:30 Fred Allen & Co.;	of Lower Basin Street	American Album of Fa-	Haydn's C Major 97;	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45 Orson Welles, gst.	Hollywood Reporter	miliar Music	Martinu's Symph'y No 2	Hour; speaker
10:00 "Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	Olympics - Can. Army
10:15 It"; quiz program	Brian Aherne; dr.; or.	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good-Will Hour	Navy hockey game
10:30 "Adventures of the	The Symphonette, with	Bob Crosby & Co.; Les	John J. Anthony, cond.	Olympics-Can. hockey
10:45 'Thin Man'; drama	M. Piastro, conductor	Tremayne; guest soloist	The Good-Will Hour	News service
11:00 News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:15 Jam; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30 Collegiate Chevalc:	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story; Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45 Robert Shaw, cond.	Bob Strong's Or.; News	"Beggars of the Sea"	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00 'Honeym'n Hill'; sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30 'Bright Horizons'	News comments	"Brave Tomorrow"; sk.	"Spotlight Revue"	Words and Music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Im'g'ne Wolcott; Words	News service; Talk
12:00 Kate Smith; talk.	Newscast	News; Quar.; Weather.	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C Band; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; music; talks	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; n'ws	"The Little Show"; Ra-	Ray Dady, news com	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	Air Express Music	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch's Orchestra	Invitation to the Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Tip Top Tunes"	News service	Musical Roundup	Treasury Star Parade
1:45 The Goldbergs; sk	Fish'rm'n's Prgm; news	'In the Spotlight Today'	Cedric Foster, news	Odds & Ends in Music
2:00 Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	'The Guiding Light'; sk	News; Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time With
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food	'Today's Children'; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Betty Dubrow
2:30 We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	'Light of the World'; sk	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymns of All Churches	"Mutual Koss Calling"	News service
3:00 'Mary Marlin'; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15 Across Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	A Cappella Choir; carols	Musical Fantasy
3:30 News; 'Snapshots'	Asso. Jewish Philanthro-	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party;	Gene Autry and the
3:45 "Help Wanted"	pies; speaker; str'g or.	"Right to Happiness"	variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Broadway Matinee;	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melody
4:15 guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melody
4:30 'A Good Parent'	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Music for a Half Hour;	Coast Guard Sharmo-
4:45 Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	'Wilder Brown'; sketch	soloists; orchestra	bile; band; tenor
5:00 Five O'Clock Fol-	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Tony Tucker Or.
5:15 lies; Ev. Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies
5:30 Carols; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	("Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Moment Musicale
6:30 Tex Mutrie, Music	"Jerry and Skip"	"Jesting With Jupiter"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J.Harsch	String Quartet; Speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch	Fred Waring's Orch	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15 Ed Sullivan, int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 "Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Musical program	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45 "Blondie"; sketch.	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Lt. Wm. Holden, m. c.	Clement Morton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of Amer.; M.	"Rising Up the News"	Ambrose Orchestra
8:15 "Highlander Boy"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Hayes; Child Is Born;	Fulton Outrider Reports	Eddy Dooley's Orch
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr;	Tommy Carter's Orch
8:45 music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Curtain Time
9:00 Theater: Dorothy	United States Coast	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mah-
9:15 Lamour, Bing	Guard Program	D. Voorhees' Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	ler's Symphony No. 9
9:30 Crosby in 'Dixie'	Freddie Martin's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry	Classical Album: Mah-
9:45 Theater: "Dixie"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Mahoney; songs; orch.	ler's Symphony No. 9
10:00 Guild: V. Welles;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15 "Town Hall Tonight"	"Out of Shadows"; dr.	Richard Bonelli; or	"Examiner for Freedom"	Tommy Carter's Orch.
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; M.	"Information, Please";	Bernie Cummins' Orch	The Playshop Theater
10:45 Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	The Playshop Theater
11:00 News World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News Service	Jan Garber's Orchestra
11:15 "Jam"; Rideout

Noted Producer of Plays To Open 'Mornings' Series

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Guthrie McClintic, noted theatrical producer, will open this season's "Four Mornings of the Theater" on Monday at 10:45 o'clock in the Copley-Plaza ballroom. Previously sponsored by the Women's Civic Federation, these popular talks on the theater and the movies are being run this year by the Linen and Cotton Division of the British War Relief Society.

When the Federation decided last year to disband for the duration, it proposed that the Linen and Cotton Division use the "Mornings" as a means of raising funds. Subscriptions will help to buy sheets, pillow cases, towels, blankets, and other scarce or rationed articles to be sent to Britain. Quantities of these items go to the British hospitals which care for men of all the Allied nations.

Serving as co-chairmen of the Mornings Committee are Mrs. H. Parker Whittington and Mrs. Maurice J. Curran, both of whom acted in the same capacity when the talks were run by the Women's Civic Federation. Mrs. Whittington is also co-chairman, with Mrs. John Gorham Palfrey, of the Linen and Cotton Division.

Besides bringing in funds, the Mornings, it is hoped, will serve to remind Bostonians that the Division is still hard at its needles in the workshop at 561 Boylston Street. "And will be for the duration," says Mrs. Palfrey. "We need old sheets, chintzes, blankets, and other serviceable materials as much as ever."

Monday's Programs

League of American Pen Women—The Boston Branch will hold its annual poetry meeting at the Chilton Club, with Clara Endicott Sears in charge of the program. Prof. Robert M. Gay of Simmons College will speak on "What Is a Poem?" and prizes will be awarded in the poetry contest sponsored by Miss Sears.

Brightelmstone Club—Milford W. Wall will give an illustrated lecture on the "Natural Beauties Along the Coastline," following dessert-coffee at 1:15 p. m. There will be a special collection for Christmas baskets.

Council of Jewish Women—The Boston Section will hold its annual Victory Luncheon at the Hotel Statler at 12:30 p. m. Max Lerner will speak on "Looking Beyond Victory." Proceeds of this money-raising function are used for service to the foreign born. Mrs. William Rosnosky is general chairman.

D. A. R.—Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes of Wollaston, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Church Organizations, will speak on "Christmas in Pictures, Song, and Story" at a meeting of the Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter in the Wollaston Methodist Church at 2 p. m.; dessert-coffee at 1:30. A collection will be taken for Hillside School for Boys. Mrs. Arthur I. Burgess is Regent.

Educational Garden Club of West Newton — Members will meet at 12:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Sidney Williamson, 63 Southgate Park, bringing gifts for hospitalized Marines.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Musical program by the Mina Castillo Trio at the Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

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Cheer Comes to State House

By a Staff Photographer

Small Wards of the State Receive Gifts

Under the sponsorship of the Massachusetts Civic League, piles of toys, games, dolls and other gifts have accumulated in the Division of Child Guardianship for distribution to waifs temporarily being held in detention homes. Mrs. Sylvia Bushnell, right, wife of the Attorney General and member of the League, is shown with some of the children who came to the Christmas Party. With her, left, and center, are Evelyn Scheller and Babs Stanley of Katharine Gibbs School.

Mail to 'Santa' Keeps Boston Office on Job

Although Santa Claus has been a bit less busy this year because of the shortage of metal for toys and fewer helpers to make toys from available materials, he still finds almost more than he can do to read the letters that pour into his hands through the efficient Post Office Department.

Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly reports that his faithful carriers and collectors have picked up in letter boxes throughout all parts of the postal district, large numbers of letters to Santa. Some of them have Christmas seals on them for postage stamps, while others have canceled stamps pasted on the envelopes and a few have a pencil sketch of a stamp.

In the collection are all sized envelopes and all kinds of specimens of writing, with the childish scrawl obvious, and all sorts of tales from the children that have been so carefully prepared. Mother must have helped many to scrawl the address, which varies from Alaska to the North Pole. Hardly a collection comes into the Post Office that does not have at least several tiny wisps of paper, neatly folded with no stamp affixed but intended exclusively for the attention of "jolly old St. Nicholas."

One little girl addressed Santa at the "North Pole in Alaska." Another said Iceland. But one was a bit ahead of the others for she had a street address at the North Pole, eliminating all possible chance of misdelivery.

Postmaster Connelly is checking up on Santa himself just now to see if he has paid his postoffice box rental fee, for one letter from a precise little chap gave a post office box number at the North Pole.

Perhaps it's because Christmas is so close at hand, but at any rate one youngster wanted to speed up his request, so wrote "air mail" across the envelope that was addressed to North Pole and stuck on three Christmas seals for postage. From Ayer, Mass., where Fort Devens is located, came a request from a boy who perhaps received special privilege from Santa for free mail like soldiers, for his envelope was marked "Santa Claus — Free Mail." A little girl wrote on her envelope that was addressed to Santa at the North Pole, "C. O. D."

Postmaster Connelly said that there may be some delay in getting these letters to Santa at the North Pole, due to the war, but that perhaps some kindly charitable organization might help to deliver them, and he voiced the opinion that Santa would be reached and every good little girl and boy would be remembered this Christmas.

1,000,000 Pounds Of Paper Taken In

More than 1,000,000 pounds of waste paper in a five-day drive marked Boston's yield to date in the salvage drive, which smashed last month's paper collection of 578,470 by more than 500,000 pounds.

So much paper piled up that tin can collection had to be abandoned for the moment, and those in Ward 20, West Roxbury, and Roslindale, and Ward 22, Brighton, stacked up so many old newspapers, magazines, wrapping paper, and corrugated cardboard that it was impossible to move it all yesterday, and final collections had to be made today.

National Post for Salerno

Appointment of Joseph A. Salerno of Boston as regional director of the national political action committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was announced recently. Mr. Salerno is chairman of the Massachusetts C. I. O. and New England Director of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Schools-Individuals Gladden State Waifs With Holiday Gifts

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gifts for children temporarily in the ward of the Commonwealth and being held in detention homes, were pouring into the State House today. In response to appeals of the Massachusetts Civic League, 25 private schools and countless individuals have sent or brought gifts to make sure that the children who must spend Christmas Day in the detention homes of the State will have a happy Christmas morning.

Toys and games and dolls in bewildering profusion have crowded the usual pursuits of the Children's Room on Dern Street off into a corner. The corridors are jammed with gaily wrapped parcels and more are arriving moment by moment.

Mrs. Sylvia Bushnell, wife of the Attorney General, and chairman of the Children's Welfare Committee of the Civic League, declared today that despite the war and taxes and the high cost of living, the response to this Christmastime project was more generous this year than ever before since it began about five years ago.

Some of the Contributors

Wellesley College is sending its surplus of dolls; Browne & Nichols School has contributed both old and new toys given by the pupils; the Katharine Gibbs School for girls made a special trip to the State House to deliver their gifts in person.

Mrs. Hilda Hedstrom Quirk, district chairman of the Welfare Committee of Roxbury, recently took a course in carpentry and is now using her skill in repairing and refurbishing many of the used toys that are coming in.

Five years ago, members of the Massachusetts Civic League discovered that no organized effort was being made to bring any Christmas cheer into the necessarily rather bleak detention homes of the State. At that time the Public Welfare Commissioner turned over to the Civic League the task of remedying this situation, and the League has carried on ever since with growing gusto.

Joyous Party

The effort now is to have well-to-do children in some of the private schools around Boston take on this job of sharing their abundance with the children who have so little that the State must take care of them. The schools contacted have become increasingly interested in the plan, the Civic League reports.

A Christmas party was held yesterday in the Children's Room at the State House for 10 youngsters between the ages of 3 and 10 from one of the near-by detention homes. Brought to the State House in cars furnished by the workers, the children feasted on ice cream and cake, and went away, each clutching a top that was all his own. They represented in person the numbers of other children who this coming week will receive the rest of the gifts piled up beneath the Christmas tree in the window of the Children's Room.

This room itself is an example of the humanization that has taken place during the past four or five years in the treatment of the children temporarily in the custody of the State on account of neglect or poverty. Before that time an incredibly small, windowless room—hardly more than a closet—was all that was available for children who must spend a night or more at the State House until a foster home could be found for them.

Owl Train to N. Y. To Leave Later

Beginning tomorrow, Dec. 19, the New Haven Railroad's midnight train from Boston to New York—the OWL—will leave South Station at 12:30 a. m., one-half hour later than in the past, officials announced today. It will arrive at Grand Central Station, New York, at 6:10 a. m., as heretofore.

Daily except Sunday, the OWL offers sleeping-car accommodations and stops only at Back Bay Station. On Sundays only, the OWL will continue to offer both sleeping-car and coach accommodations, leaving South Station at 12:30 a. m. It will stop at Back Bay at 12:35 a. m.; Providence, 1:50; New London, 3:19; New Haven, 4:35, and due at 125th Street, New York, at 5:59, and Grand Central terminal at 6:10 a. m., Sunday.

Unreported Crew Believed On 'Silent' Ship

After sending out two radio distress calls as it battled last Saturday's gale off Montauk Point, Long Island, the Boston collier Suffolk, with 37 merchant seamen and a Navy gun crew aboard, remained unreported today. There is a possibility that the men may have been rescued by a ship moving with its radio silenced.

The first call for help was radioed from the Suffolk about 11:30 a. m. last Saturday. Thirty minutes later a second call said that the ship was sinking. No trace of debris has been found in the area.

The Suffolk was built 32 years ago in Camden, N. J., and owned by C. H. Sprague & Sons of Boston, who said that most of the merchantmen aboard when the ship sailed were New Englanders. The skipper's name is given as Capt. Charles Thistle of East Boston.

Choirs to Present Parts of 'Messiah'

Combined choirs of First Church (Unitarian) in Boston and of St. Paul's Cathedral will present Advent and Christmas selections from Handel's "Messiah" oratorio Sunday afternoon at 4:30 in First Church, Marlborough and Berkeley Streets.

Soloists are Mrs. Esther Downing, soprano; Miss Doris Low, alto; George Wheeler, tenor; and Theo Carreiro, bass.

William Zeuch, organist at First Church, is directing the chorus. The service is open to the public.

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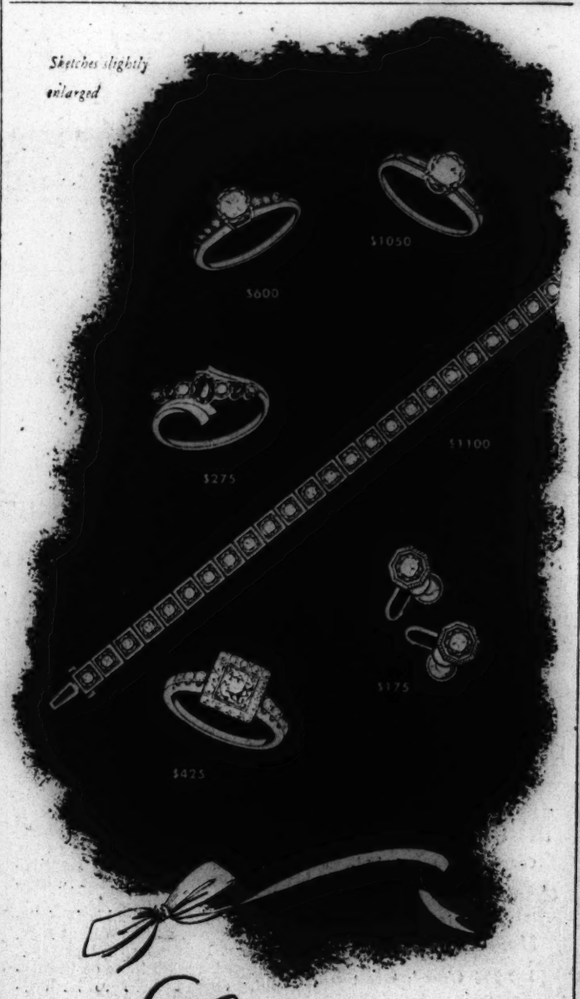
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Matching all wool sailor cap with U. S. NAVY on the ribbon. $1.95

"PEA JACKETS"
$9.95
Just like his big brother on the "Quincy" wears. Heavy reprocessed wool pea jackets with a big collar that he can button up for weather like we've been having. Navy blue, of course. Cotton plaid lined. And the big buttons have anchors on them! Sizes 6 to 12.
MATCHING SNOW PANTS—of reprocessed and reused wool. Warm and heavy. Knit cuffs. Suspender tops. Navy only. Cotton Kasha lined. Knit cuffs to keep out the snow. Sizes 6 to 12, $5.95.

"PUZZY" SHOE SHINE KITS
75c
A swell way to teach him to keep himself neat (and every sailor must be neat). Shoe shine kit—either black or brown polish—dauber and a polisher. All have "PUZZY'S" picture on them. 75c complete.

"PUZZY" BRUSH AND COMB SETS
$1.50
Pure bristle military brushes and a comb with "Puzzy's" picture on the brushes. "Puzzy" is a composite sketch of a real American boy. $1.50 complete.

"GOOD NEIGHBOR" SCARF and TIE SETS
$1.95
Matching muffler and tie set in Mexican or Indian prints. Gay and colorful—and about every color you can think of. $1.95 complete in a gift box. Other sets for Johnny Junior, 89c to $1.95. Johnny Junior ties—either ready to tie or already made up, 39c and 50c. (and plenty of wanted patriotic motifs).
FILENE'S JOHNNY JUNIOR SHOP SECOND FLOOR MAIN STORE

U. S. Widens Grip on New Britain

Continued from Page

which the Allies can launch air attacks on any point in Southern Germany and the Balkans.

Russian armies pressing toward Kirovograd have thrown back successive counterattacks by the Germans, but apparently lack the necessary momentum to carry them forward into this stoutly held mining center.

From Berlin comes word of an increasing tempo in the battle for White Russia, with Soviet troops having penetrated the Nazi lines west and northwest of Nevel. This drive, some 70 miles from the Latvian border, is backed by 60,000 troops and heavy tank forces, the Germans say.

This report has led to speculation that it may be the beginning of Russia's full-scale winter drive for the Baltic.

Meanwhile, Kiev is still in Russian hands after repeated attempts by the Germans to retake it, and affords the Russians an excellent base from which to launch a drive toward the Polish frontier.

In China's "Rice Bowl," the Japanese tide has been turned sufficiently so that Major General Chennault is able to announce confidently that the enemy has been "decisively defeated" in that section.

American fliers have destroyed a total of 31 Japanese planes during the week, and the enemy is trying to extricate about 10,000 troops from the Tungting Lake area.

South Pacific:

Troops of the United States Sixth Army have occupied the entire Cape Merkus Peninsula in the Arawe sector of New Britain Island, and are continuing to advance, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters announced from New Guinea.

The peninsula, together with the off-lying Pilelo Island which was overrun the first day of the attack, were described as the prime initial objectives of the sea-borne strike against Japanese occupation of New Britain, their major base in the Southwest Pacific area.

"Our force near Arawe continues to expand its position," a Headquarters spokesman said on the basis of developments through Dec. 17.

No distinct battle line has been established, the spokesman said, but Americans in intermittent combat eliminated scattered enemy resistance as it was encountered.

The Japanese were reported to have continued air activity over the sector in an effort to hamper American gains, but there has been no indication of any damage caused. The enemy's earlier aerial retaliation was beaten off by Allied fighters.

On the second Southwest Pacific land front across the Vitiaz Straits, Australians pressed farther northward along the shore of the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea and maintained contact with the enemy north of the Sanga River.

Allied P38s and P40s, which downed 14 of the Japanese bombers and fighters seeking vainly to attack the beachhead, patroled the skies over Arawe while that New Britain invasion point was cleared of enemy snipers and swiftly fortified by Sixth Army troops.

Keeping up their amazing record, American planes on the day after the invasion emerged without loss from a series of battles in which nine Nipponese bombers and five fighters were shot down when intercepted on retaliatory missions.

No mention was made in late reports of any Japanese ground action against the Arawe position, 260 miles southwest of Rabaul. Even in the air, Japanese efforts were dwarfed by those of far-ranging Allied planes.

While the fighters, whose nearest New Guinea land base is nearly 80 miles away, protected the beachhead, two waves of Liberators went after the enemy air and supply base of Cape Gloucester, 70 miles northwest of Arawe, with 232 tons of explosives Dec. 15 and 16.

Other planes destroyed or damaged 25 of the barges on which the Japanese rely to supply their New Guinea and New Britain forces in the invasion sector. A Liberator sank a 2,000-ton enemy tanker 120 miles northeast of Wewak.

Italy:

Fifth Army Pincers Close on San Pietro

A Fifth Army pincers movement closed in on San Pietro, seven miles southeast of Cassino, as the Eighth Army reported capturing or destroying 15 German tanks in a series of armored battles on the other side of the peninsula, Allied Headquarters in Algiers announced.

American troops reached the outskirts of San Pietro, where hand-to-hand fighting continued for the second straight day as doughboys dug the Germans out of their pillboxes. The Americans now hold heights north, east, south, and southwest of the village, a military commentator said, leaving the Germans only one road to escape.

The attack on San Pietro was co-ordinated with an assault on 1,000-foot Mt. Lungo, to the south of the Rome road. Closing of the pincers would chop off a large section of the road near the entrance into the Cassino Plain.

Further inland Allied troops captured Lagone, a 2,000-foot mountain village two miles west of Filignano in hard street fighting. Three German attacks northwest of Venafro were repulsed, but in Central Italy on the fifth Army front Allied positions were driven back by a fierce German mountain lunge.

Russia:

Soviet Grip Tightens Around Kirovograd

Troops of Gen. Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukraine Army have strengthened their encirclement of the industrial city of Kirovograd, beating off counterattacking Germans, Moscow announced as Nazi sources reported new and heavy fighting in White Russia.

Capture of Kirovograd would menace seriously the German garrison at Krivoi Rog, principle source of manganese for Germany's war machine. The Germans have held to this vital mining center for months, hurling back repeated Red Army frontal attacks.

Berlin reported terrific battles in White Russia, possibly heralding the opening of a full-scale Russian winter drive for the Baltic.

Dispatches from Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, meanwhile, said that Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukraine Army, in smashing Field Marshal Gen. Fritz von Mannstein's tank offensive in the Kiev bulge, "has won a defensive victory as important as some of its offensive victories.

"The tank battle west of Kiev has subsided after five weeks of frantic but futile German efforts to break the Red Army's main Dnieper River salient," Mr. Cassidy wrote.

"Although the Germans gained the important rail cities of Zhitomir and Korosten, and the highway junction of Radomsyl in prolonged and expensive armored assaults, they failed to achieve a major break-through. The fighting which originally involved eight German tank divisions has dwindled to scouting operations."

Mr. Cassidy added that General Vatutin still holds a wide springboard west of Kiev for further expected Russian offensives toward the old Polish frontier.

Most important of the reported Soviet Drives in White Russia, according to Berlin, was an attack begun Dec. 13 by Gen. Andrei I. Yeremenko in the area south of Nevel, 70 miles from the Latvian border.

Here, the German radiocasts asserted, the Red Army was said by the Nazis to be using at least 60,000 troops bolstered by heavy tank forces in this drive toward the Baltic coast.

Another Chapter in Marines' History

Associated Press

Tarawa Atoll After Defeat of Japanese

American TBF, torpedo-bomber planes, fly over Betio Island of the Tarawa Atoll after United States Marines had ousted the Japanese from the strategic Gilbert Island. United States planes dot the air-field runway.

Attempt to Hold Balkans Is Seen

By the Associated Press

Ankara, Turkey, Dec. 15. Delayed

Reports that Germany is bringing strong diplomatic pressure to bear to keep its uneasy Balkan satellites in line were reinforced today by a Turkish press dispatch from Budapest disclosing the arrival in the Hungarian capital of Hans Neubacher, German Delegate General to the Balkans.

The purpose of Neubacher's visit the dispatch said, remained a secret, but it coincided with growing agitation in Budapest for the recall of Hungarian troops from the Russian front.

China:

Chennault Reports Japanese Defeat

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force, declared the Japanese have been "decisively defeated" in their drive into Free China's Rice Bowl area and are attempting to extricate about 10,000 troops from the Tungting Lake battle area.

"If their object was to loot the rice harvest, we know a lot which they seized has been sunk by air attack on boats. We still are trying to prevent them getting out the rice.

"I feel very much elated that the Japanese have been decisively defeated in the Changteh operations. The campaign demonstrates again that Japanese ground troops are unable to penetrate any great distance into the interior of China.

"The greatest penetration did not exceed 100 miles from the lake and the Japanese were unable to hold their positions at that distance."

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Launch Counteroffensive

Yugoslav Partisan troops have gone over to the counteroffensive in three sectors, seizing the initiative after breaking the heaviest German assaults yet launched against liberated territory, it was announced from London.

General Josip Broz' (Tito's) communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio, reported that in the Serbia-Montenegro border area his Second Corps was "clearing the territory of the enemy," that in Eastern Bosnia his troops were going forward in "very heavy fighting" against tanks, and that in Crotia as well, Yugoslav forces were on the offensive.

The Germans were hard hit in Montenegro, where partisan forces were battling them to a standstill, General Broz said. The Yugoslavs counted 270 Germans and Chetnick fatalities on the battlefield, together with many wounded, and captured a large amount of war gear, his bulletin added.

The Partizans won another clash near the towns of Mrzle Vodice and Posusje in Northern Hercegovina, the communiqué asserted, killing more than 100 of the enemy and rounding up hugh piles of machine guns, rifles, trucks, and ammunition. Other Yugoslav columns derailed a military train on the Zagreb-Belgrade main railway line, destroying the engine and six cars.

Allied Drive in Pacific Isolates Enemy Bastions

Continued from Page 1

can assume that the technique of by-passing will be employed wherever and whenever possible. Certainly Rabaul will be bypassed. With air and sea bases on New Britain it can be neutralized and isolated sufficiently to obviate any necessity of a direct frontal attack on a position which is believed to approach the strength of Pearl Harbor defenses.

Truk probably will have to be taken by direct assault just as Tarawa was, because Truk is a naval base which cannot safely be left in enemy hands behind Allied lines. But there will be many opportunities between New Britain and the South China coast for by-passing—a fact which gives the Allies a prospect of much faster progress during the next 12 months in the Pacific than has been possible during the last 12.

Series of Landings

The swift succession of the Bougainville, Gilberts and New Britain landings has had a noticeable impact on Japan comparable in many respects to the impact of Stalingrad on Germany. From the idle boasting of imaginary naval victories Japanese domestic propaganda has shifted drastically to warnings of difficulties and dangers and to strong appeals for intensification of effort in every field on the home front. Instead of glittering promises the Japanese people are being whipped and goaded with stern warnings and patriotic appeals.

This is the result of the triple blow delivered by American forces which in the aggregate now represent a major Allied force considerably larger than those employed in the Italian campaign and very probably approaching in total strength the forces being mobilized for the cross-channel offensive. The Pacific war is no longer a secondary operation. It has become one of the three major war fronts.

The Russian front this week was suspended in a moment of transition. The German counter-attack in the Kiev salient was still making some small headway after having cleared the lateral rail line between the northern and central fronts. But its rate of advance was so slow as to eliminate any serious possibility that it would reach Kiev itself.

The Russian reaction to the German pressure in the center, was one almost of studied indifference. Russian armies maintained steady forward pressure in the Kremenchug salient to the south and in the sector from Gomel to Nevel in the north, thus developing their flank positions in a methodical way which expressed confidence that the counteroffensive beyond Kiev could be contained by the forces assigned to that area.

In Russia and Italy

Whether the brief German recovery toward Kiev has had any delaying effect on Russian plans remains to be seen. Its primary purpose was presumably to disturb Russian plans for the winter offensive and to throw that offensive off balance. It may or may not have had results of that nature. The loss of territory beyond Kiev would probably not in itself make much difference, since there is little in front of the Russian Army in that direction except the Pripet Marshes.

The recapture of the lateral rail line will give the Germans a chance to shift troops between the central and northern fronts which can aid them. However, the only serious damage to Russian plans would come from any forced assignment of troops to the Kiev sector which otherwise would have been used in the winter offensive. It is possible that this has happened, but improbable.

The Italian front continued to show steady, slow progress. Allied forces are maintaining forward momentum just enough to keep that front from settling down in stalemate.

Larger School Units Urged in Reforms

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said yesterday "we need fewer and larger school districts."

"Chicago has 3,500,000 or 4,000,000 people and 40 high schools," he told the American Vocational Association, "while Iowa, with a total population of 2,500,000 has 918 high schools. Two thirds of the Iowa secondary schools have fewer than 100 pupils.

"The same situation exists in Maine, where, out of 6,000 students who expected to be farmers only 2,000 were studying agriculture. The high schools were so small that the State can't afford to put an agriculture program in each one of them."

Skies Filled With Planes Envisaged for New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—A post-war aviation development with 360 airplanes flying over New York City every hour and a helicopter shuttle service bringing commuters from the suburbs to business here was envisaged by John McKenzie, City Commissioner of Marine and Aviation, in an address before the Bronx Board of Trade at the Concourse Plaza Hotel, the Bronx, here yesterday.

Two Meals of Turkey For Soldiers' Christmas

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—American soldiers, at camp and at the front will have 35,000,000 pounds of turkey for Christmas, Col. Henry R. McKenzie, Director of the Army's Quartermaster Depot, said yesterday.

The master menu calls for a Christmas dinner of turkey and all the fixings, and—for supper: turkey—creamed on toast.

Allies and Nazis Still Bogged In Mud of Italian Roads

Continued from Page 1

vantage in the fact that the terrain enables a given number of them to hold up a numerically stronger force. Their problems of supply and reinforcement are eased by the shortening of their communications lines.

Against this, however, their communications were constantly being mombarded from the air, which limits their movements largely to the night time, while the Allies, with virtual control of the skies, can send vehicles bumper-to-bumper mile after mile in daylight.

Now and again the Nazis strike a sharp blow, as they did at Bari. But that happens so seldom that the speed of the bulk of the delivery doesn't have to be curtailed.

The sudden raid on Bari came as a big surprise to the inhabitants of this pleasant seaside town. When the raid started, we had to drive back along the coast road to the hotel under a fiery archway of tracer shells with enemy flares lighting up the harbor.

One explosion brought a shower of shattered glass on top of us in a hotel room.

You can gauge Allied fighting strength better from scenes along the teeming communication lines than in the battle area itself. For modern fighting is largely a matter of concealment and generally the observer—unless he is actually going into action with the troops—can see little of diffused action beyond puffs of smoke and gun flashes.

The Germans—blasted constantly from the air, and falling back slowly as the Allies press on—have well-sited artillery, machine-gun, mortar and small arms positions. Allied advances for fresh attacks are mostly carried out at night. That is one reason why the advances by American, British, Canadian, Indian, New Zealand, Italian and French troops in the line are so slow.

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Censor-Press Teamwork Urged as Allied War Tool

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Dec. 18—In view of the interest raised in both Washington and London over handling of the recent big conferences here, it perhaps is worth while to write down some of the conclusions which persons most intimately concerned have drawn from the whole affair. If enough publicity is given to past mistakes, it is possible some of them may be avoided at future conferences.

Although in the heat of the controversy between the press and public officials detailed to deal with the correspondents, all sorts of wild charges regarding irresponsibility, inefficiency, and Gestapoism were tossed back and forth, the situation was not greatly different from that which crops up wherever there is censorship. Despite the fact that a number of able persons in Britain and the United States tried to solve the problem of releasing the news while guarding the secrets, it is apparent that after four years of war, the democracies are nearer to solving their military questions than those of censorship.

To American and British newspapermen, as to their readers, censorship always will be something which runs counter to their every democratic instinct. The fact they had several years of "taming" under wartime conditions had not reduced the fundamental urge of Allied newspapermen covering the Cairo conferences to get out as much news as possible.

Allies Lost Fine Chance

Aside from such incidents as premature release of the news of the conference from Lisbon by a British news agency, it is undeniable that the United Nations could have made considerably more propaganda hay from the meetings if the publicity had been handled better. Reports from neutral countries in Europe show that while the meetings were a heavy jolt for the Axis, they could have been made much more so if the Allies had made better use of their opportunities.

Thus the Lisbon break permitted Berlin to build its own propaganda backfire which prevented the final Allied announcement of the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting from hitting the Axis peoples with its full sting. Yet there was time after the Lisbon announcement when the situation might have been saved by fast action in Cairo, but the setup was too stiff to permit it. This fact, however, emerges from this and other conferences with increasing clarity—that there must be no censorship at the peace conference after the war.

Today, there always is the excuse that it is necessary to protect military operations, and it is obvious that military authorities are better able to decide what needs protecting than are civilians, including the newspaper corps. That excuse, however, will no longer exist when Allied leaders sit down around the peace table.

It is quite possible, nevertheless, that some well-meaning and other not so well-meaning individuals may attempt to have wartime censorship carried over to cover the peace deliberations. On the basis of what has happened in Cairo, such an event well might be a calamity, in view of the self-evident fact that anything as important as postwar reconstruction of the world needs the fullest publicity possible.

Conference News Suffered

The needless squabble between the press and conference authorities here had at least one bad result which should have been apparent to the latter at the beginning of the meeting—namely, that many correspondents became so worked up over what they felt was unfair and unintelligent treatment that they ended by paying almost more attention to their own grievances than to the conference.

This does not mean there was any deliberate playing down of the meeting, but it is undeniable that some correspondents would have covered the important deliberations with greater enthusiasm if they had been given more co-operation by persons whose specific job it was to see that the affair got the fullest and most favorable publicity possible.

In a recent conversation I had with a high-ranking United States Army officer who had handled public relations for the Army on the West Coast, he stated that in his opinion one of the main troubles with censorship was that despite the long time they had to learn their lesson, the press and Army and Navy officers detailed to work with newspapermen in too many cases still had not come to look upon one another as part of a team whose job it was to keep the public as fully informed as possible.

He said many public-relation officials felt it was their job to suppress news rather than hunt for news which was publishable without injuring the nation's military effort, and that this naturally had resulted in correspondents' trying to get through as much news as they could. Such rivalry benefited nobody, least of all the public.

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Income of Army Private Boosted by Big Bequest

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Private John L. Grant of the United States Army had his $50 a month income augmented yesterday—by $1,300,000.

The Probate Court formally awarded Private Grant, who reached his majority Sept. 27, sole control of the estate of his maternal grandfather, James F. Meagher, former President of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., who passed on in 1917. Private Grant, whose whereabouts was not disclosed, will receive about $30,000 annually from the estate.

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Many War Birds Flutter in Ocean Nest

Associated Press from Navy

On the Flight Deck of a Plane Carrier

The flight deck of the Saratoga was the scene of heavy traffic on the day the ship's brood of planes raided Rabaul last month. In the foreground a Douglas Dauntless dive bomber is shown being checked in; another behind it, propeller still spinning, taxies to a stop; in the background a third is about to land. There are plenty pressing on the blocks.

European Health Experts View Relief Needs in Wasted Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—European experts are busy analyzing the latest information about the hygienic and nutritional problems of occupied Europe.

In the view of these experts, serious health problems are likely to follow in the wake of food shortages in areas where devastation has been widespread. But they believe these problems probably can be avoided in undevastated areas.

Russia, Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia have so far suffered more devastation than other parts of Europe. But under-nourishment exists in all parts though the harvest has been generally better this year.

It is believed that with improved nutrition the health standards of occupied Europe will improve substantially.

The lack of soap and other cleaning substances is held responsible for a serious increase in skin difficulties and it is hoped that this fact will be taken into consideration by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

It is recalled in this connection that, according to a recommendation by the experts who attended meetings of the Allied Postwar Requirements Bureau in London, material for soap-making should be sent, instead of the actual soap, after the first urgent needs have been met, as this would give employment.

Meanwhile, all reports agree that children's health has progressively deteriorated during the past four years. French children today are said to be a year below the average in both height and weight.

Statistics complied here show that the number of doctors and nurses available locally for relief work has rapidly diminished. In Poland, for example, no new doctors have qualified since the war began. In Greece and Yugoslavia there is a considerable number of medical students but they have not been able to get the usual training as the Germans have taken the equipment to Germany.

In view of these conditions, a number of voluntary societies are busy here registering names of, and training, potential relief workers. Meanwhile, it is stressed that medical attention and supplies are, in themselves, only palliatives side by side with which should go preventive methods—more and better food and clothing, cleaner and warmer houses, reasonable rest, recreation, and security.

Houses are at present in short supply everywhere, partly owing to requisitioning by the Germans, partly to the ravages of war, and partly to the shortage of building material. Clothes and blankets are of very poor quality, all the better qualities having been requisitioned by the Germans. Fuel is almost unobtainable so that rooms are generally kept unaired in an effort to keep out the cold.

In these circumstances, it is hoped that every philanthropic agency will co-operate with the authorities in organizing relief operations which can begin at the earliest possible moment after each locality is rescued. It must be stressed in this connection that all the governments of the occupied countries claim the right to supervise and participate in all relief work carried out in their territory. Voluntary societies in Britain which want to help have, therefore, formed a central council to maintain contact with the exiled governments and to reduce the possibility of overlapping in their own work.

British Radio Changes Seen After the War

By H. G. Kennard

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the 21st anniversary of the BBC past, and the expiration of its charter in 1946 looming nearer, those interested are asking "What of the postwar BBC?"

There is quite a strong body of opinion which advocates competition of some kind, but not necessarily a complete domination by advertising interests. Hitherto the BBC has had no competitor except, in a small way, by firms who were prepared to sponsor programs transmitted by a radio station in Northern France. One of the most ambitious ideas put forth so far by certain radio experts is for the division of England, Southern Scotland and Northern Ireland into 12 broadcasting areas. The transmitters in these areas would operate on short-wave and with frequency modulation, for both sound and television.

It is estimated that each of these transmitters would require for the combined television and sound channel a band of 8 Mc/s. When the television channel was not operating, this would be available for additional sound. Taken as a whole, the 12 areas, when using the subsidiary sound channels, would provide over 900 ultra-short-wave transmissions.

One of Britain's leading financial journals, The Economist, foresees big changes. Will television become really so popular that the majority of listeners will want to be "seers" as well? If television progresses to the extent of being able to put cinema films on the air, one can imagine a great demand for the service. Many experts, too, think that a great number of listeners would be content with, say, four alternative programs transmitted by wire into their loudspeaker with no bother of knob-twiddling or tuning. Those who still get a thrill from listening to South America, China, and other far distant countries, could have both. The capital expenditure, it is pointed out, would be considerable, but not so great as to be insuperable. And—the ether would be cleared for services which cannot use wires.

The Economist would like to see a combination of license-financing combined with competition which would thus include the best of the British and American systems.

Major Role for Jeanne d'Arcs

ALGIERS, Algeria, Dec. 18 (AP)—Thousands of 20th Century Jeanne d'Arcs are preparing to play a major role in the liberation of France, as the "Wacs" of the modern French Army.

Some French women and girls have rallied to the colors from French Africa, from England, and from American colleges. But most of them have managed to escape from Occupied France, braving cold and hunger, and risking imprisonment and execution.

Military auxiliaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, now numbering 3,000 women, hope to enlist 5,000 more ambulance drivers, liaison officers, and communications operators and interpreters before spring.

Volunteers between 20 and 30 are permitted to choose their own branch of service, although there may be some drafting of women skilled in certain categories.

There are at least 300 women training now as ambulance drivers with the newly-equipped expeditionary corps. Plans are under consideration for an antiaircraft battery whose personnel will be taught the use of light and heavy machine guns.

Despite the handicap of a cumbersome organizational pattern from the old division between de Gaulle's forces and the Giraud Army, which even yet has not been overcome, the women of the French military auxiliaries have established a most commendable record.

They served with the forces in Tunisia. They worked beside the Red Cross in Corsica. Several officers are veterans of the Campaign of 1939 and 1940 in northern France. The modern Jeanne d'Arc has won high praise for her coolness in danger zones, for her enthusiasm, and devotion to duty.

Food Still Scarce in Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — News from Nazi-occupied Greece of continued food scarcities and inflation, offers little encouragement for the coming winter.

The October food report just received by the Greek Government in Cairo and made public by the Greek Office of Information here, discloses that prices of limited quantities of butter, meat, fish, and olive oil have increased to heights few Greeks can pay.

The food shortage, accentuated by the exhaustion of reserve stocks which were dumped on the market in anticipation of a quick Allied invasion, is accompanied by inflation incited by the German authorities, who have demanded huge sums from the puppet government to meet new occupation expenses.

Farmers have retired to the hills to join the guerrillas in an incessant fight with the Germans. Crops raised by the few who do remain are destroyed over and again by one side or the other to prevent them from falling into enemy hands.

The most tragic situation exists in the sector occupied by the Bulgarians. Not even the International Red Cross is able to reach the Greek population in this area, which is gradually being exterminated by famine, oppression, and execution.

New York Youth Builders To Combat Black Markets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Pupils of Manhattan junior high schools, members of Youth Builders, are today united against black markets following a visit to the Office of Price Administration here yesterday when they received instructions in methods to combat illegal sales by merchants.

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Berliners Get 'Black' Christmas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 18—"We are having our Christmas trees in the sky instead of in our houses," say Berliners this year. "Christmas trees is the name given to flares dropped by Allied bombers to light up the scene of their work.

Other than these, there will not be many Christmas trees in Germany this year because of the shortage of transport facilities and labor. Local Nazi organizations will, however, organize "German war Christmas" festivals under the direction of the Propaganda Department, with Christmas trees for bombed out women and children in provinces far from home.

There are more Allied airmen floating earthward in parachutes these days than Santa Clauses, as the destruction of stores and the shortage of material and time have made toys and presents scarce. However, the Hitler Youth has fixed up about 10,000,000 simple toys, and 3,000,000 coupons for the purchase of toys for evacuated children will be distributed by the National Socialist Welfare Organization.

Exchange of Gifts Banned

[The Associated Press said in a dispatch from Stockholm that Dr. Joseph Goebbels and his propaganda machine had decreed the Germans must not exchange Christmas presents this year, but that the state would distribute one homemade toy to each German child.]

Berliners and Rhinelanders are more accustomed to the sounds of war than to the jingle of bells or the singing of Christmas carols. In their cellars, they have learned to distinguish plane types by the sound of motors and to know exactly whether the shooting they hear is from the bored weapons or Allied bombers or from antiaircraft batteries. The whistle, rattle or hum or bombs tells them what type is coming down even before it falls.

Shopping tours such as women enjoy, no longer are possible in the Third Reich and soldiers no longer come back laden with packets, as they did after the conquest of the rich western countries. The empty shops everywhere are depressing.

One woman in Vienna went from shop to shop to try to buy a pair of shoes. Each shop told her they were just out of her number. She suspected the shopkeeper was not permitted to say they had no shoes at all. So she said, "Well, give me pair of shoes of any size, as I have a large family. They will fit someone." The storekeeper then admitted he had no shoes at all.

Vienna, incidentally, now is a most shabby, dirty and neglected-looking city. Many of the apathetic Viennese no longer bother about keeping themselves or their houses presentable. Streetcars are so dirty and crowded that many regard an hour's walk as preferable to 10-minute ride.

Bombed-out Germans seeing refuge in Vienna, are unbelievably disliked by the Austrians.

No Gas in Berlin

Preparing Christmas dinner will involve difficulties especially in bombed regions. In Berlin, no gas is available and most apartments are made for gas cooking.

About 10,000,000 persons in Germany eat in restaurants, where 80 per cent of the meals are so-called unity meals consisting of potatoes, cabbage and salt cooked without fat. Many restaurants' knives, forks, and cups have been stolen, so guests' use their own utensils. As one unity meal which is given without coupons does not satisfy, the guests go to two or three restaurants.

Most soldiers will be unable to return home for the holidays. Even mail to the front takes from six to eight weeks. In occupied countries, so-called "blitz girls" who work in Nazi offices will lend the soldiers company. However, there are not enough and friendships with native girls are difficut and lead to trouble.

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South Africa Takes Early Move in Plan For Disabled 'Vets'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—South Africa is determined that there shall be no uncared-for veterans after this war. It has formed a National Readjustment Board for disabled soldiers.

Function of this Board is to facilitate through use of existing Government or other machinery, return of disabled soldiers to civil activities.

By a disabled soldier is meant any member of the Union forces, man or woman, black, white, or colored, who is discharged on the ground of physical or mental disability. Even those whose disabilities are not due to their war service are included in the scheme.

The Board does not wait until the military authorities have finally decided to discharge a volunteer. It begins work while the soldier is still convalescent.

In South Africa's military hospitals and auxiliary hospitals conducted by the Red Cross and St. John's patients work at wood and metal work under qualified instructors. Others are occupied with arts and crafts or pursue private study under skilled guidance. The Board uses existing facilities, such as universities, technical colleges, trade schools, apprenticeship, or other means of direct training in industry.

A Thought for Christmas 1943
Let us resolve to renew our Courage & Hope & to continue to have Faith in the Future & it will not betray us. Courage for the tremendous tasks before us. Hope for an everlasting peace to all men & Faith in our beautiful country & its leaders.
Our sincere wish & prayer that another Christmas will find our loved ones all over the world back home again & that "Peace on Earth, Good Will Towards Men" will reign forever more.
To all our friends both home & in the service of our country, we extend our sincere greetings of the season & with a wish for much happiness, joy and cheer for all in the New Year ahead.
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Regearing of U. S. War Machine

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — No greater problem confronts the Government today than how to reconvert the nation's industrial war machine to peacetime pursuits in an orderly fashion, and top-ranking government agencies are now devoting constant attention to it.

Reports of a "cutback" strike in a Pittsburgh steel plant, of possible slashes of from $4,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000 in next year's war production program, and of cancellations of thousands of war contracts are literally forcing the Government to seek a reconversion plan. And all this despite the fact that war production goals in the aggregate are higher for next year than for this.

The strike in the furnace department of the McKeesport works of the National Tube Company, a U. S. Steel Corporation subsidiary, because of a decline in orders, highlights the need for some workable program of industrial reconversion so that labor will not be left jobless as war orders drop off.

Labor's Demand on Steel

Labor's demands as expressed in a letter sent Dec. 16 by Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, call for an end to restrictions on the use of steel for civilian production as war orders taper off.

But the problem of reconversion cannot be solved in the easy fashion of turning the green light on for civilian production as the red light flashes for war production. It is vastly more involved and intricate than that. The fact that the Administration has picked its trouble-shooter extraordinaire, Bernard M. Baruch of the Office of War Mobilization, to unravel this Gordian knot is proof that reconversion is getting the benefit of the best help the Government can enlist.

The War Production Board which oversaw industry's conversion to war is busy planning, blueprinting, seeking ways to shift it back to peace; this, in daily contact with the Office of Civilian Requirements which also has blueprints, plans and designs for meshing increased civilian production into the industrial flood.

No Complete Plan in Sight

Officials attached to these government agencies freely admit, however, that there is not today a complete, integrated, workable, program for industrial reconversion on the books. To begin with, they explain, such a plan is not required today. No one in the Government expects the war to end tomorrow—or even the day after tomorrow—and besides until very recently all the Government's energies, brain and brawn had to be spent on mobilization of the nation for war, not its demobilization.

There is even hesitancy in some Government quarters to admit that even now the problems of industrial demobilization are getting serious thought. For they fear—and with some reason too—that the public will misinterpret, with an orgy of overoptimism, any news that even hints the war may sometime end.

Much Work, Little Progress

What a study of the situation reveals is that an immense volume of work, research and study has gone into this extraordinarily involved and tangled problem, but that little actual progress has been made in establishing one central policy, outlining one specific program for reconversion. Partly, the problem seems to be one of leadership. Although policy decisions are to be made by Mr. Baruch, Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board controls the organization that is most intimately connected with industrial mobilization and seems logically suited to umpire industrial demobilization.

While these two men and their subordinates are in frequent if not constant communication with each other, there has not been, as far as the public knows, a specific organization appointed or established to supervise reconversion.

Congress, too, is increasingly interested in the problems of reconversion, as debates on renegotiation of contracts and war production indicate, but it also has not yet stepped up and outlined a specific procedure for a just, reasonable and workable reconversion of industry.

Why So Difficult

What makes the problem difficult is that not only did the nation jump into war production so fast and so completely that its records of how it got in are confused and incomplete, but also the injustices, and uncertainties that would follow in the wake of any decisions that any board might make in reconverting industry seem overwhelming.

For instance, the War Production Board has on its books some 800 orders to industry issued in the rush of war mobilization which in detail tell what industry can and cannot do. Many have been changed or modified since their promulgation. Before industrial restrictions on civilian production can be relaxed even partially in any industry, the authority charged with reconversion must know specifically and in minute detail just why those orders were originaly given and how they would effect, if even partially lifted, the rest of the war production program, That information is still being assembled.

The War and Navy Departments while they have no real objection to the use of any part of the nation's industrial machine for civilian production have to be shown that it would interfere in no way with scheduled war production—and that is no easy matter.

A Case in Point

Suppose also, it is decided in one industry that instead of 100 per cent of capacity being used for war industry, through cutbacks and contract cancelations only 60-70-80-90 per cent is needed. What part of the industry should be allowed to revert to civilian production first?

The high cost or inefficient producers? Financially, it would be better to let them drop out of the arms production race and get into civilian production. But the Army and Navy aren't interested in cost. They want speedy delivery of the best arms that can be produced. But if they keep the best manufacturers in an industry busy producing arms and let the worst in that industry get a toehold in the civilian market they actually reward the poorest producers.

Just Supposing

But assume that by some legerdemain there has been set up a broad general program for switching industry from war to peace production. What peacetime industries are going to get the first green light to start production?

The Office of Civilian Requirements has for some time been drawing up elaborate and very detailed analyses of the order of precedence that it believes should be generally followed in reconversion. Say, alarm clocks, stoves, bicycles down through tricycles, billfolds and paper clips.

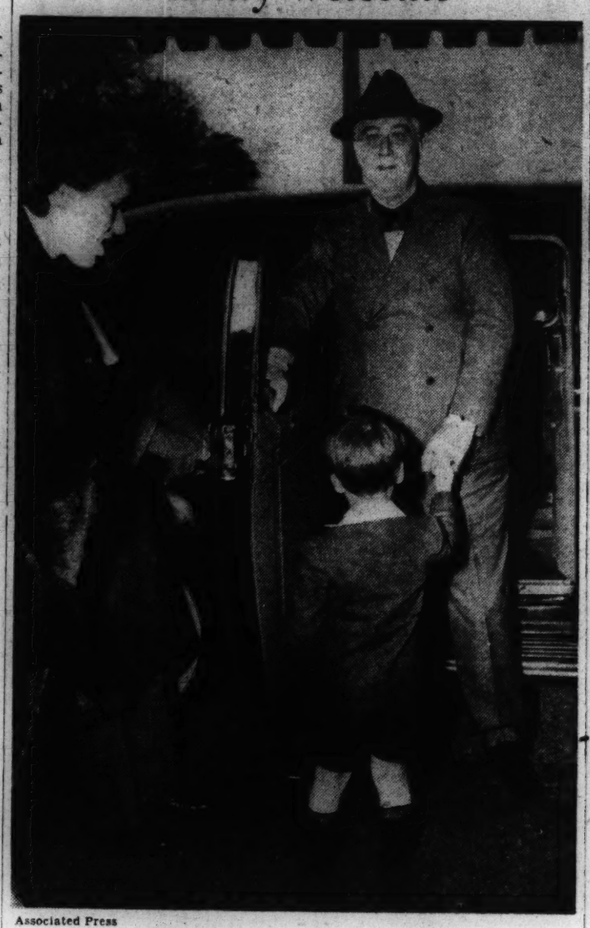
Now the problem is to interpolate the War Production Board's decisions as to what industries, what manufacturers, what materials, and what manpower is available for civilian production with the Office of Civilian Requirements decision as to what products, and what amounts of each should be produced at varying stages of reconversion. And that is no small order.

Industry, it has been suggested, could be very helpful in plotting how it should divide up civilian production allotments. But antitrust regulations prevent any such obvious united action.

Could Be of Much Help

However, just as the 40 or more industrial advisory committees set up by the WPB help it in allotting critical war materials for war production, so in this peacetime conversion their analyses of an industry's needs could well contribute valuable information to the government board that must make the actual decisions.

Family Welcome



Associated Press

Grandson Greets the President

John Boettiger, Jr., welcomes Grandfather Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House on the latter's return from his trip to the Cairo and Teheran conferences. The boy's mother, Mrs. Anna Boettiger, watches at the left to see that John, Jr., does the honors properly.

Russia's Elections Off Till End of '44

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 18

Russia's Parliamentary elections have been postponed another year until December, 1944, by order of President Kalinin, the Soviet Radio monitor reported Dec. 16. The order also extends until then the powers of the Parliamentary body — the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R.

President Hails Parleys As Success

Continued from Page 1

cance of the momentous meetings will come on the afternoon before Christmas when at 3 o'clock from Hyde Park, N. Y., Mr. Roosevelt will address the men of the armed forces in a radiocast beamed to every theater of the war and to the nation. For domestic convenience, the speech will be rebroadcast in the evening.

Mindful, no doubt, of his satisfying talks with President Chiang, the President announced that he had just signed "with particular pride and pleasure" the bill repealing the Chinese exclusion laws.

Regard for Chinese

"The Chinese people, I am sure, will take pleasure in knowing that this represents a manifestation on the part of the American people of their affection and regard," he said.

"An unfortunate barrier between Allies has been removed. The war effort in the Far East can now be carried on with a greater vigor and a larger understanding of our common purpose."

The President declined to discuss his mode of travel in the journeys to Cairo, Teheran, Sicily, Malta, and various places in North Africa, except to remark jokingly that he had not gone to Teheran by water.

He had no comment on published reports that Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, has remained abroad to assume supreme command of the coming invasion of Western Europe.

Asked if the conversations with Mr. Stalin were difficult because of the necessity of speaking through an interpreter, the President said, of course, it was not as easy as if he spoke Russian or Mr. Stalin spoke English, but that actually the answers sometimes were forthcoming before the questions were finished.

Legislation Criticized

Mr. Roosevelt revealed that he had only reluctantly signed the bill intended to retard the draft of fathers. He said the measure did not really forbid the induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers and was, therefore, only a pious hope, while the congressional order forbidding the War Manpower Commission to have any say in Selective Service made, he felt, for bad administration. He indicated he would send a message to Congress soon on this subject.

Section after section, he said, contained clauses which said in effect: Fathers should go to the bottom of the list unless the President says they should be drafted otherwise.

What kind of legislation is that? he asked.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that the nation had good administration of the nation's manpower with Selective Service and the War Manpower Commission working together. Now Congress, in its wisdom, tells the two agencies not to work together, he said.

Liaison Developed

Authority over Selective Service is now held only by President Roosevelt since he is still to redelegate it to Director Lewis B. Hershey.

Several suggested methods of providing for liaison between the two agencies have been developed by the agencies concerned.

One plan would provide for a simple delegation of authority over Selective Service to General Hershey, relying on executive orders already on the books to empower Paul V. McNutt to advise General Hershey on occupational deferment questions.

Nazis Boast Of Slayings At War Trial

Continued from Page 1

policy of mass extermination of the Soviet civil population, on one occasion using a tommy gun himself just to prove his zeal to his superior officer.

Asked by the court to name those chiefly responsible for the German inhumanity on the Eastern Front, he cited Hitler's direct orders for the establishment of systematic cruelty and his inculcation of German race superiority —also the necessity for the extermination of the inferior Russian people. Secondly, he blamed Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief, who declared that in imposing capital penalty one needn't consult the statutes, but only one's Aryan instincts.

Third, he blamed Dr. Alfred Rosenberg for his propaganda of German race superiority and Russian barbarity which was held to be responsible for the conduct of the German soldiers.

During his period of service in the Taganrog area, Ritz admitted responsibility for shooting between 2,000 and 3,000 civilians. He also admitted that the "Gaswaken" was used for clearing the patients out of hospitals and was likewise employed at Warsaw and Riga in addition to the places previously named.

Commenting on Ritz, Alexei Tolstoy writes: "So much for university, music lessons, and a professor's family—all bounced off Hans Ritz's conscience like peas off a wall. . . . I declare I have never yet seen such moral degradation."

While many top-flight Soviet writers and journalists are covering the trial, no foreign correspondents are present.

Bill of Rights Week Set for Dec. 12 to 18

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt got back to his desk almost too late to sign a measure in which Congress asked him to proclaim the week of Dec. 12 to 18 "Bill of Rights Week."

The measure did not even get to the White House until Dec. 15, he told his news conference yesterday, and it was rather late for a proclamation. However, he said, the spirit is there. The Bill of Rights is contained in the first 10 Amendments to the Constitution, summarizing the people's rights and privileges.

The President, discussing other matters, said he was sending a memorandum to Government agencies reminding them that it is the Government's policy to observe no holidays except Christmas during wartime.

Hemispheric Ties Proceed Toward Complete Solidarity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Western Hemisphere diplomacy, designed to achieve a fuller economic as well as political solidarity, is proceeding apace in Washington.

The Pan American Union is already engaged in preparing for a conference of all the 21 American republics to be convened in 1944 to consider economic problems of the postwar period.

The Third Inter-American Conference of Agriculture is being scheduled for 1945 and will be held in Caracas, Venezuela.

An International Convention for the Regulation of Automotive Traffic operating between nations of the Western Hemisphere was signed here this week by representatives of the American Republics.

The Hemisphere Economic Conference will be held in Washington next September or even earlier if circumstances of the war make it advisable.

Text Approved

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is authorized to issue the formal invitations and the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee has been instructed to prepare the agenda and submit it to the governing board of the Pan American Union for approval.

The recommendation that the conference be convened was made by the Executive Committee on Postwar Problems, composed by the Ambassadors of Mexico, Ecuador, Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay, Guatemala and the chargé d'affaires of Colombia. It grew out of a resolution adopted at the Rio de Janeiro meeting of foreign ministers.

The governing board of the Union also approved the text of the convention setting up the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Copies were directed to be sent to the Governments of all the American Republics and Jan. 15, 1944, was fixed as the date on which the convention is to be opened for signature at the Pan American Union.

The convention gives permanent form to the Institute, which has been operating under provisional statutes approved by the governing board in 1942. Headquarters of the Institute are in Turrialba, Costa Rica. The convention contemplates that regional offices may be established in other nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Hull to Sign

The new automatic traffic convention was signed on behalf of Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru, by their respective diplomatic representatives in Washington.

The Government of the United States also indicated its intention to sign, Secretary Hull declaring that he was merely awaiting the issuance of the necessary full power before placing his name to the instrument. The Governments of the other Republics also have been invited to sign, and it is expected that all will eventually do so. The convention is intended to facilitate the flow of automotive traffic between the American Republics which is expected to set in following the termination of the war.

The purpose of the convention is to establish uniform rules to control and regulate international automotive traffic on the highways of the contracting states, and to facilitate the movement of motor vehicles among such states. It contains specifications relative to the length, width, height and load of vehicles admitted to international traffic; requirements as to equipment that must be carried by all vehicles engaged in such traffic; and provides for an international registration marker to be displayed by all cars indicating the country of origin of the vehicle.

Special License

The convention also stimplates that, in addition to the automobile certificate and driving license required by domestic laws, the contracting states may require a special international automobile certificate and a special international driving license of vehicles and operators engaged in international traffic.

The convention will be submitted to the legislatures of the signatory states for ratification. The instruments of ratification will be deposited with the Pan American Union, and the convention will come into force between the contracting states in the order in which they deposit their ratifications.

Chinese Exclusion Repealer Now Law

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—A bill repealing the 60-year-old Chinese exclusion laws was signed yesterday by President Roosevelt who then announced:

"An unfortunate barrier between Allies has been removed."

In a formal statement read to his first press conference since returning from the Middle Eastern war conferences, the Chief Executive said:

"It is with particular pride and pleasure that I have today signed the bill repealing the Chinese exclusion laws. The Chinese people, I am sure, will take pleasure in knowing that this represents a manifestation on the heart of the American people of their affection and regard.

"An unfortunate barried between Allies has been removed. The war effort in the Far East can now be carried on with a greater vigor and a larger understanding of our common purpose."

The President had urged the repealer law last October to correct what he called an "historic mistake." He also said it would silence "distorted Japanese propaganda."

The new law makes all Chinese living in the United States eligible for naturalization. It removes immigration barriers to permit 105 Chinese to enter the United States annually on a quota basis.

Maureen Seeking Quiet Dog's Life Far From Bombs and Sinking Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Maureen, a little, round Maltese dog, with pink tongue and eyes that stand out against the whiteness of her coat, is in New York seeking a quiet, peaceful life, far from the shrapnel and exploding bombs she knew as the mascot of the crew of a Nazi bomber. She has known raids over Sicily and North Africa and was shot down at Salerno, where a Nazi aviator gave her to a Dutch sea captain.

Maj. James R. Helms, an Army Chaplain attached to the New York Board of Embarkation, is her present owner, but must sell her because as a Chaplain aboard a troop transport he cannot carry her with him.

When she came into the hands of her Dutch master, she again saw war at sea when her vessel was sunk by German airplanes. The seamen were unable to take her with them down the rope to the lifeboats, but Maureen, refusing to stay behind on the sinking vessel, jumped without hesitation from the deck into the arms of the Dutch captain, standing in a boat that bobbed in the rough Mediterranean Sea 40 feet below.

Maureen is without a decoration for loyalty and courage, but this does not matter. She is willing to live without clamor for distinction or recognition. She wants only a home—and peace.

Congress

Continued from Page 1

nonoperating brotherhood demands for "quick action." Plainly anxious to avoid a legislative showdown on a delicate inflation issue, the committee was nonetheless set to approve an 8-cent hourly pay increase for 1,097,000 nonoperating rail employees on Monday, if the President fails to act in the meanwhile.

Whether a postponed report could reach the floor before the holiday recess was even more speculative than the prospect of a week-end adjustment of the volatile pay differences, now scheduled to boil over in a nation-wide strike of operating brotherhoods on a related pay issue Dec. 30.

General Glassford Leaves Military Service Dec. 25

PHOENIX, Ariz., Dec. 18 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford, director of the internal security division of the War Department, will retire from military activities effective Dec. 25, he said yesterday. He has returned to his Arizona ranch on terminal leave.

General Glassford, a West Point graduate, served 22 months overseas in World War I, beginning with the rank of captain and returning as one of the youngest brigadier generals. He was decorated in World War I with the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, and the Purple Heart. Recently he was awarded the Legion of Merit.

Roosevelt Elected Master Of Bench of Gray's Inn

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP) — President Roosevelt has been elected Honorary Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn—one of Britain's most ancient societies of Barristers—it was announced Dec. 17.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill also is an honorary Bencher.

Radiocasts to Explain U. S. Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday that it will undertake to explain foreign policy and its operation in a series of four radiocasts.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Undersecretary Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., other department officials and Congressmen of both political parties will participate in the programs, entitled "the Department of State speaks."

The radiocasts are scheduled for Saturday evenings from 7 to 7:30 p. m., E. W. T., beginning Jan. 8, and will be carried by the National Broadcasting Company.

25 Soldiers Are Lost As Lake Craft Capsizes

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 18 (AP)—A board from the New Orleans Port of Embarkation today was investigating the overturning in Lake Pontchartain yesterday of a cruiser-type vessel bearing members of companies A and B, second battalion, transportation corps of the Reception Center at Camp Harahan.

About 72 men were aboard the 60-foot boat when it capsized, according to Capt. T. F. Reece, public relations officer at Lagarde General Hospital. At least 25 soldiers wearing life preservers perished.

Newsprint Cut 14.7 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—American newspapers reduced their use of newsprint 14.7 per cent below 1942 and 15.7 per cent under November, 1941, according to a survey by the American Newspaper Publishers Association made public yesterday. Newsprint used by 525 newspapers, accounting for 74.3 per cent of today's consumption, was given as 222,343 tons in November of this year.

Employees Donate Sunday Pay to Gift Of Rock Crushing Unit to the Army

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Dec. 18 (AP)—Employees of the Iowa Manufacturing Company of Cedar Rapids announced yesterday that they would give a complete rock-crushing and screening unit to the armed forces as a Christmas present.

The 34-ton mobile unit, similar to those used in every war theater for building roads and air fields, will be dedicated to a former employee, Louis M. Parks, a merchant marine missing in action.

The idea came from the employees and more than 90 per cent of the plant's 1,000 men and women have agreed to donate their eight-hour shift Sunday to the manufacture of the unit, to be named "Louis M. Parks—Spirit of Cedar Rapids."

The plant's shop committee met yesterday with Capt. Robert Scott and Capt. H. W. Bischman of the Rock Island Arsenal and Capt. George M. Johnson of Chicago, to complete arrangements for the formal presentation Dec. 22.

The Army men said when the employees' idea was broached to Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Reybold, Chief of Army Engineers, it was immediately accepted with "much enthusiasm and personal interest."

The unit, mounted on two flat cars, will be sent overseas and the Army officers said arrangements would be made to keep the employees posted on its progress.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Beecham Brings Back Romance

By Oscar Thompson

New York

The first revival of the opera season that was really a revival, rather than merely a resumption of some staple of the repertory which happened to be absent from the active list a season of two, was "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," last heard at the Metropolitan on Feb. 8, 1937. Offenbach's fantastic work returned last week under the musical leadership of Sir Thomas Beecham and the stage direction of Herbert Graf. The cast was entirely new and only the familiar settings of Joseph Urban linked this revival with the last previous one.

If the performance left a generally favorable impression, this was to be credited chiefly to the conducting of the doughty British baronet Sir Thomas ruled stage and pit with a vitalizing hand. His orchestra had quality and played with a lyricism that sometimes shamed the stage participants. Though "Tales of Hoffmann" presents no opportunities of a symphonic kind for the conductor, the score has retained its considerable measure of charm through the vicissitudes of six decades.

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Sir Thomas found and communicated that charm, shaping phrase on phrase as if this were a labor of love. The entr'acte music that has been elaborated from the "Barcarolle" duet (lifted by Offenbach from his early and forgotten "Rheinnixen") was a richly sonorous example of good playing, though it could scarcely be compared to the similar entr'actes of Bizet's "Carmen." It is perhaps worth remembering that "Tales of Hoffmann" was orchestrated by Guiraud, who contrived the recitatives of "Carmen"—in both cases after the composers had vanished from the scene.

Again there was reason for the Metropolitan to give thanks for its present staff of star conductors. If there were no "prima donnas" in the pit, the commonplaceness of the singing would be likely to occasion far more dissatisfaction than it does. Probably "Hoffmann" was about as well cast as the present resources of the company make feasible. But in no particular was the musical ensemble distinguished, aside from such details as were clearly to be credited to the conductor.

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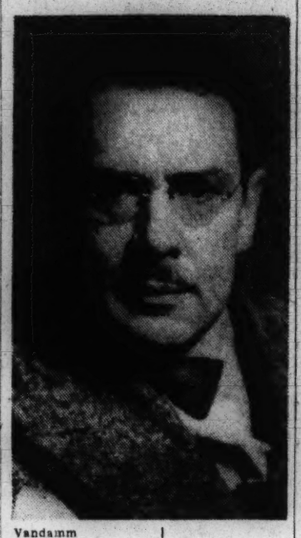
More may be hoped of Martial Singher, who made his long delayed debut as Dappertutto, when he appears as Pelléas or some other French role that is better suited to his voice and personality than that of the master plotter in Offenbach's Venetian scene. He sang "Scintile diamant" smoothly and resonantly—save for a disaffecting high ending in an ambiguous half voice that suggested falsetto—and was easy and rather impressive in bearing. But the part clearly was not one to make clear his particular gifts as a singing actor.

Abroad, Mr. Singher has "doubled" (or "quadrupled") in the parts of Lindorf, Coppelius, Dappertutto and Dr. Miracle, as various others have done. Lawrence Tibbett similarly appeared in the four roles, each representative of the baleful influence that shadows and thwarts Hoffmann in his love affairs, at the last Metropolitan revival. But, this time, Mack Harrell was cast as Lindorf and Ezio Pinza as both Coppelius and Miracle. As Lindorf was deprived of the air that Mr. Tibbett sang in this part, he relapsed into the nebulous state of a lesser figurant in the Prologue and the Epilogue. Mr. Harrell sang well the little he had to sing. Mr. Pinza used his big voice with his customary skill. But he was insufficiently vindictive as Coppelius and his Miracle make-up made him resemble the Lisztian species of long-hair pianist instead of the baleful and malevolent "doctor" who is the mainspring of Antonio's tragedy.

The most satisfactory impersonation of the revival was that of Hoffmann by Raoul Jobin. One could have wished that he would produce his high tones differently, but he had the routine for the role and his singing of "The Legend of Kleinsack" was both musical and essentially French. Because of his dependableness, he left the listener with a comfortable feeling that was not similarly engendered by the women of the cast. Patrice Munsel as Olympia, the doll, was visually engaging and she got over the notes of "Les viseaux dans la charmille," but scarcely brilliantly. Lily Djanel was prepossessing, if not vocally enticing as Giuletta. Jarmila Novotna was too agitated as Antonia; the part lost much of its simple, pathetic appeal. Hertha Glaz was just adequate as Nicklausse.

In most respects the opera was well staged, save that there was too much dim light or semidarkness. Only the ballroom of the doll episode escaped the pall of low illumination. Though it would be wrong to light the other scenes brightly, "Hoffmann," does not gain through being enshrouded in gloom.



Vandamm

Maxwell Anderson

His new play, "Storm Operation," is expected at the Belasco in New York on Jan. 5.

Morgan Treasures Put on Sale

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

When the first installments from the J. Pierpont Morgan collection came on the market here a few years ago, it was reasonable to suppose that a larger number of fine pictures would follow in due course. In his lifetime the son and late owner, J. P. Morgan, set the few aside, to be taken up, as they surely were, by museums and collectors. But many of the pictures remained in his possession. Now, at the instance of the Morgan executors, an exhibition and sale of the remaining treasures is being held at the Knoedler galleries for the benefit of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc.

Both the elder Mr. Morgan and his son loved fine works of art. It was the senior who founded the collection, and with his instinct for valuable and beautiful things, ranged through the art of many periods and different countries. Nearly everyone has at one time or another heard the Morgan paintings spoken of with admiration. And so it is with the feeling of witnessing the passing of another memorable landmark in art appreciation and collecting that so many people are viewing this distinguished array.

There are, it seems, 41 works, many of them of fine quality, representing several outstanding schools, German and Spanish as well as French, English, Dutch and Flemish. Incomplete, perhaps, as an illustration of the owner's entire interest in art, the group nevertheless covers a broad field of taste. Mr. Morgan could be attracted by the luminous splendors of Turner and Constable, by the power and weight of Rembrandt and Hobbema, as he was; but he also admired the wholly different genius of Holbein, whose miniatures, with those of Corneille de Lyon, are now on hand here richly to affirm the fact.

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He had, too, his evident preferences. These reacted conspicuously, although not with excessive regard, toward the English school, which, with that of the Netherlands, was much in favor with collectors in the pioneer epoch during which the Morgan collection first came into being. The portraits he collected of this school are stunning examples, including works of Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, and other foremost painters. The group, too, is pleasingly varied, ranging from the formality of full lengths by Gainsborough and others to the relative liveliness and animation of such pictures as Romney's impromptu "Lady Hamilton, Reading the Gazette." Among them, and one of the show's conspicuous attractions, is Hogarth's fine genre piece, "The Lady's Last Stake," in which skill and animate storytelling are combined with a very fresh sense of color.

Portraits of other schools are likewise prominent in the collection. These range from the flashing vigor of a Rubens figure of a man in armor to a polished, realistic Rembrandt portrait, the "Nicholaes Ruts," which form a landmark in the artist's early success as a portrait painter. Two portraits of the Spanish school also are full of interest, with Del Mazo's "Infanta Maria Teresa," recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum, having long been known as a Velasquez and recently documented as an outstanding work of his extremely able collaborator. The latter picture is accompanied by a Goya of luminous quality, and shares attention with a stately Van Dyck, a "Genoese Lady and Child" of the artist's Italian period.

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The elder Morgan, who passed these pictures on to his son, was one of the greatest collectors of miniatures the country has known. He was fortunate in his acquisition of works by Holbein and other European masters, and several of these intimate portraits have remained to be offered with the larger oils. They include, with a particular simplicity of style, the portrait of "Erasmus," another of "Sir Anthony Denny," and a third of "Archbishop Warham."

With them are delightful miniature portraits by Corneille de Lyon and the German, Lüdger tom Ring, who were exquisite in the same way as Holbein without creating in their work the same strength and monumentality in small proportions.

Several charming French portraits are included, one by Greuze, called "La Dévideuse," being notably good for this painter of pretty sentiment.

An instance of where Mr. Morgan went out for the historically significant document is shown with particular interest in the celebrated unfinished painting by Benjamin West of the "Conference of the Treaty of Peace With England."

Conducting on Romantic Side

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The six programs of the Royal Philharmonic Society's 132d season, 1943-44, admit only a single novelty—a first performance in England of an Elizabethan Suite (from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book) by John Barbirolli. But Vaughan Williams's new Symphony in D, a work which immediately captivated critics and public alike, will be as warmly welcomed by those who have heard it as by those who have not.

Pianists now seem to enjoy the wide popularity once possessed by singers, and there are the inevitable concertos in which the quickness of the hand so often deceives the ears of those who look rather than listen. As an absorbing spectacle, even conductors can take second place to pianists. How true of piano concertos, particularly of the critic's penance in B flat minor, is Shakespeare's saying, "These violent delights have violent ends"! More gently on attending ears will fall Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante for Violin, Viola and Orchestra, and Elgar's Violin Concerto.

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A large audience gathered for the opening concert at the Royal Albert Hall. Mozart's Symphony No. 34 in C major, the Five Variants of "Dives and Lazarus" for String Orchestra and Harp, by Vaughan Williams, Stravinsky's "Fire-bird" Suite, and the Brahms Second Symphony, made up an attractive and diverse program. An added interest was found in the appearance of Mr. John Barbirolli, whose ebullience seemed rather to surprise a staid Philharmonic audience generally accustomed to the nice Anglo-Saxon conduct of a stick.

Mr. Barbirolli belongs to the romantic type of interpreter and his art confronts the critic with some interesting questions. Speaking generally, the romantic interpreter inclines to exaggeration; his pianissimos can never be too pianissimo, nor double fortes forte enough. Everything is, as it were, a little overcharged; and tempos are apt to become, now and then, temperamental. In short, emotional intensity and exuberance ever mark the romantic artist, who, of course, can always say with Friedrick Nietzsche "I am afraid I am too much of a musician not to be a romanticist."

The romantic interpreter is usually quicker to lay emphasis on the separate characteristic elements of a work than to concern himself with the fusing of these elements into a single, emerging whole; for him its beauties are separable beauties. Much could be said of the processes which by means of aggregation and memory enable the listener to perceive a work as a whole, be it the briefest of songs or Schubert's Symphony in C—processes by which the interpreter unfolds a musical work of art and brings it to life. There are moments when Mr. Barbirolli himself is tempted "to gild refined gold, to paint the lily, to throw a perfume on the violet . . . or add another hue unto the rainbow," and thereby neglect the relation of the part to the whole.

This, no doubt, is one reason why the logic of his rhythm is not always convincing and the "joins" of the formal elements are sometimes too apparent. And surely the final maestoso chords of Stravinsky's "Firebird Suite" should not represent the composer as being so reluctant to leave us that every chord seemed a parting pang, as with backward steps and slow he somehow managed to get himself out of the room.

The other day one saw Stravinsky quoted as saying in a Harvard lecture that "every composition consists in a functional realization of a strictly musical experience of time." There were two categories of time, he stated; one he termed the "ontological" (hours and minutes) the other he described as that in which the emotional scheme of the music creates its own length or shortness. In the first (as in Bach's polyphony) the guiding idea is that of unity; in the second it is that of variety. "Contrast," he said, "is everywhere; it is enough to see it; similarity is hidden and must be looked for; and I only find it with the greatest effort."

Like the composer, the interpreter may study this passage with considerable profit. As the late Sir Walford Davies put it, the "musician's canvas" is a defined "time-area," a fact sometimes overlooked but one closely relevant to the conception of a musical work as a whole.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Mr. Barbirolli's style has some of the defects of its kind, it has also the virtues that often go with them. One may not always share his musical outlook, but he is never dull. After the opening National Anthem—which, by the way, seems to have as many different tempos as it has conductors, the Philharmonic audience, drawn from the most respectable musical circles in London, sat down comfortably to enjoy what may be called a musical nap; in other words, a pleasant afternoon of passive listening, spiced with a little mild excitement provided by "Dives and Lazarus" and the capers of that quaint balletic bird, now as domestic as any hen, the property of Stravinsky.

But a startled look at the data showed gestures very unlike the decorous eurythmics practiced by some of our other native conductors. Mr. Barbirolli not only seized his audience's attention but kept it. He has two essential qualities of the public performer—possessiveness and vitality.

Vaughan Williams wrote his Five Variants of "Dives and Lazarus" in 1939, and it was first performed at the New York World's Fair. The work has been given here by the BBC. Based on what Fletcher (of Beaumont and Fletcher) in 1639 described as "the merry ballad of Dives and Lazarus," the old carol and its variants provided Vaughan Williams with material in the handling of which he is without a rival. As someone said, "you could hear it was Vaughan Williams a mile off!"

The London Philharmonic Orchestra was in excellent form. Its grave self-possession occasionally created the illusion that Mr. Barbirolli was conducting the audience rather than the orchestra.

Painting Learned in France

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The accomplishment of a lifetime is spread for all to see at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts where the art of Henry McCarter, late dean of its teaching force, is honored by a memorial showing.

McCarter was one of those contradictory characters who enjoyed good living, while remaining in his work, true to an innate mysticism and idealism. Perhaps the common denominator of his career was its zest for a bouquet, whether of sight or sound. The things he saw became, in his paintings, not things but pulsing feelings. He made you feel light, see sound.

In his early work you see moving the influence of Toulouse Lautrec, in whose studio he lithographed; of Puvis de Chavannes, with whom and Leon Bonnat he studied in Paris. Possibly it was Lautrec who taught him delight in things material; Chavannes who cultivated his inborn urge toward mysticism.

When McCarter returned from Paris to America he became one of this country's foremost illustrators, a phase of his development shown in one gallery of the memorial show. But even then there was a dreamlike quality to his thinking that found congenial expression in illustrations for "The Spanish Legend," or for scenes from Irish History. In the latter, especially, there is early hint of his color experiments, his passion for the molding and welding of light.

There was also an interest in the pageant of humanity that inevitably drew him to Walt Whitman, whose likeness hangs with sketches on the wall.

It was a rare age, and McCarter's art throve on it. Lautrec, Chavannes, Whitman—such was the trio that, through congeniality of thought and interchange of ideas, helped to guide the younger man.

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After his initial success with the illustration of other men's ideas, McCarter broke with that honorable yet somewhat cramping tradition to explore his own reactions to a world he felt so stirringly. It is not difficult, of course, to read impressionism, broken color, even pointillism into McCarter's art, but that was merely the springboard for his conception of material objects as the creations of light. About such objects he perceived pulsing color auras. Like Monet, he studied them at different hours of the day.

"Never paint at 9 a. m.," he would warn his students "then all light is flat." He never painted at high noon, either, his theories of the color-molding power of light being summed up in a series of paintings made on a Pennsylvania Dutch farm one summer at dawn, just after, in afternoon, in afterglow, and at night. McCarter's brush dripped with nuance. Color perceptible to the idealism of his mind became more potent than that generally recognized by the eye.

His farm buildings were shorn of materialism, and were transformed by the touch of light into scintillating color symphonies. And it was for the symphony and not the farm that McCarter had sensitive appreciation. He hated cows; yet they became pulsing orange or red notes in the color scheme of things. A barn as such held no appeal. But when it became a flaming red form in a flaming red atmosphere, it created its own reality divested entirely of materialism.

♪ ♪ ♪

The same barn at night, under the cooling touch of the moonlight, changed from a burning shape to a calm, cosmic suggestion. It was thus not the shape of things that spurred McCarter but his feeling for them as manifestations of something beyond the focus of sight. And it is this that you draw from an aggregate of his paintings.

As to hearing, the same magic that emanated from light on barns came to him from the sound of bells. His bell series, tracing sound by means of color, begins with still bells hanging in a belfry—gray bells with red auras on their rims. As they swing, the gray continues, but becomes a background for an active color clang. To understand what McCarter felt and transferred to canvas, the series must be seen in its entirety, from the first motion of the bell to its full cadence and final resonance.

Whether he used a palette of reds, as in his handling of a barnyard at sunset, or the cool color mists of moonlight or mountain fog, he felt intensely and painted accordingly. Steeped in his own images it is little wonder that he spoke in peculiarly disjointed phrases. Yet these, taken together, like his pictures, made sense. For just as McCarter felt the thing he painted, his students felt the thing he said. That, no doubt, was his tremendous hold over the minds and the emotions of the many who came under his influence.

Ellen Terry Prepares Role

By Harold Hobson

London

Passing through Oxford in the summer, on my way to the West country, I dropped into Basil Blackwell's famous bookshop in the Broad. Looking along the shelves my eyes fell on a handy edition in several volumes of Froude's "History of England." I thought no more of it at the time, but when I got back to London Froude's narrative of the Reformation and the Armada invested itself in retrospect with a certain attractiveness and charm. So much so that one afternoon a few weeks ago I went into several bookshops in the Charing Cross Road, searching for the "History." I could not find a copy anywhere.

The nearest I came to it was to locate a supplementary volume that Froude wrote, called "The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon." In default of anything better, I bought this, for the sum of seventeen shillings and sixpence. It was second-hand; and the name of the previous owner was posted up on the fly-leaf.

The name was Ellen Terry.

There is no indication anywhere in the book at what stage in her career Ellen Terry possessed this volume. But its pages contain every evidence that she read parts of it with great feeling. I say parts, because many of its 463 pages are uncut. The others, however, are deeply scored and underlined. Against several passages Miss Terry has put great X's in heavy black pencil. Her markings are not at all neat. They do not add to the beauty of the book. They are hastily scrawled by a reader racing through the volume in a state of some emotion.

Although the leaves bear no date, it is not difficult to find a clue to the period when Ellen Terry was consulting the book. In 1892 she appeared with Henry Irving at the Lyceum in a production of Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." Irving was Wolsey.

Ellen Terry was Catherine, a comparatively small role, but with one or two moving scenes. Her autobiography suggests that she did not take much interest in this production; her chief preoccupation seems to have been with a dress that was too heavy for her. All the same, it is likely that this was the time when she was reading "The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon."

The title of the book, of course, begs the whole question. The basis of Henry's plea was that he had never been properly married at all; and if he was not married, how could what he was asking for be a divorce?

But whether or not Ellen Terry could have found a more accurate authority, she could never have discovered a livelier or a more entertaining or a more picturesque one. She responds to his vigor of presentation with keen appreciation. It is quite clear that her sympathies are wholly with Catherine. "Poor lady," she writes of her in the margin of page 181. "She thought more of herself than others thought of—or for—her."

♪ ♪ ♪

She took Catherine's view of Henry's attitude. Catherine said, "The King's plea of conscience was not honest." Ellen Terry has underlined these words exceptionally thickly; and then, as if this were not in itself sufficient, has put double crosses into each margin. On Henry himself, her judgment and her emotions differ. She did not think much of the Pope—if he had "only been a man!" she exclaims despairingly. Now, whatever else he was, Henry was certainly a man. This she admits with a sort of reluctant admiration for his forthrightness and determination; but she cannot forgive him. "The beast!" she writes against his name.

I am glad to have found this book. It shows the care with which Ellen Terry prepared her performance even in plays that slightly bored her.

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The Home Forum

Modern Manna

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE autumn day two mountain climbers were descending the east slope of Mt. Osceola in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. This is a wild and solitary district. They were headed for a certain beautiful lake at the base of Osceola where they could camp for the night. On treks of this kind the hiker carries his board and bed on his back, and often he is many days from his base of supply.

The two men had been on the trail a day longer than originally planned and as a consequence food was short, with no way to replenish the supply. Going supperless to bed after a day's strenuous climbing was not a pleasant prospect. The men were Christian Scientists, and while they said little about the food shortage, they were well aware of the situation. They turned thought to God, in their need, remembering the statement in "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 183), "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection*." They knew that supply is consciousness of at-one-ment with God, Principle; and that God being everywhere and always present, there can be no spiritual lapse from this premise of Truth.

* * *

While the foodless camp was being arranged, there came along the trail a lone hiker. He stopped a few moments to chat and pass the time of day in woodsman fashion. Nothing was said about the lack of food. The visitor soon said good-by and started down the trail. After going a short distance he turned and called, "Say, could you fellows use a beefsteak?" The steak was gratefully accepted.

This occurred on the edge of the Pemigewasset Wilderness, with no human habitation within many miles. Was it incidental or did it "just happen"? It was the result of the same divine law that operated when Moses, with his understanding of God, supplied the Israelites with food and water in a parched and foodless land, and when Jesus of Nazareth, knowing Mind as the source of supply, fed the multitudes on two occasions.

* * *

The trek of the Israelites through the wilderness under the guidance of Moses is a familiar story to Bible students. To the casual reader this event, recorded in Exodus, may seem remote and of no immediate value. Moses, however, was governed by God, and God is not confined to the period of time in which Moses lived, or to any human calendar or place. God is eternal, and His power among men is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever" (Hebrews 13:8).

Divine law is not casual. It is certain. And it is applicable to every need, great or small. The Psalmist said (Psalms 78:19, 20): "Yea, they spake against God; they said, Can God furnish a table in the wilderness? Behold, he smote the rock, that the waters gushed out, and the streams overflowed; can he give bread also? can he provide flesh for his people?" The Psalmist refutes the mortal thought that would limit God's ability.

* * *

Students of Christian Science are learning to know this infinite law of God's providence as the only reality; they are learning to know existence based on Principle, and to recognize man as the expression of Principle. Man forever reflects his Maker, and no place or time can disturb this relationship. Human sense of location, —wilderness, battlefield, ocean—does not deflect the divine purpose, which knows nothing of location or boundary.

The Science of Christianity does not consist of personal statements regarding Deity. With a humble, grateful, and trusting heart the Christian Scientist gains in understanding of the truth about God and man, that truth which the Master said would make free—free from all human misconceptions and limitations. Finding oneself hungry and voicing a wish for something to eat may not be an uncommon human experience, but rightfully to meet this as well as all other human needs in times of duress, something more than wishful thinking is required. Spiritual understanding alone meets this requirement.

* * *

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 530): "In divine Science, man is sustained by God, the divine Principle of being. The earth, at God's command, brings forth food for man's use. Knowing this, Jesus once said, 'Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink,'—presuming not on the prerogative of his creator, but recognizing God, the Father and Mother of all, as able to feed and clothe man as He doth the lilies."

The manna of God's goodness still covers the ground of human need. In humility, faith, and gratitude each can gather of it according to the measure of his necessity. Lines of a familiar hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 46) run:

"Day by day the manna fell:
O, to learn this lesson well.
Still by constant mercy fed,
Give me, Lord, my daily bread."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

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"EVENING SNOW ON THE RIVER": *A Detail from a Chinese Handscroll Painted by Chang Lung Chang*

Het Manna in het Heden

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

OP ZEKEREN DAG in het najaar kwamen twee bergbeklimmers in het Witte Gebergte van New Hampshire (V. S. A.) de oost-helling van den berg Osceola afdalen. Het is daar een woeste en eenzame streek. Zij waren op weg naar het mooie meer, dat aan den voet van dien berg gelegen is om daar hun tent op te slaan. Op een trek van dien aard draagt de voetreiziger zijn proviand en bed op zijn rug mede en menigmaal gebeurt het, dat hij vele dagreizen van zijn voorraadbron verwijderd is.

De twee mannen waren een dag langer op het pad geweest dan hun oorspronkelijk plan inhield en bijgevolg was hun leeftocht bijna uitgeput; ook bestond er geen kans om nieuwen mondvoorraad op te doen. Zich zonder avondmaal te ruste moeten leggen na den geheelen dag stevig geklommen te hebben, lachtte hun niet aan. De twee klimmers waren beoefenaars van de Christelijke Wetenschap en hoewel zij niet veel over het tekort aan voedsel spraken, dacht ieder er toch het zijne van. In hun nood keerden zij hun gedachten tot God en overlegden zij de woorden van Mary Baker Eddy, waarin deze op blz. 183 van *Miscellaneous Writings* verklaart: „De mensch is het beeld en de gelijkenis van God; alles, wat mogelijk voor God is, is ook mogelijk voor den mensch *als de weerspiegeling van God.*" Zij wisten, dat voorziening het resultaat is van het besef van 's menschen één-zijn met God, het Beginsel, en dat, aangezien God overal en altijd aanwezig is, er geen oogenblik kan bestaan, waarin deze geestelijke stelling der Waarheid niet waar zou zijn.

* * *

Terwijl de vrienden, nu er geen avondmaal te bereiden was, hun kamp voor den nacht in gereedheid brachten, kwam er een eenzame wandelaar het bergpad langs. Hij stond even stil om een praatje te houden en maakte de gebruikelijke op- en aanmerkingen over het leven in de open lucht. Er werd geen woord over het tekort aan voedsel gezegd. Met een vluchtigen afscheidsgroet vervolgde deze bezoeker even later zijn weg bergafwaarts. Na een eindweegs gegaan te zijn keerde hij zich weer om en riep tot het tweetal uit: „Zeg, kunnen jelui misschien ook een biefstuk gebruiken?" De biefstuk werd in dankbaarheid aanvaard.

Dit voorval greep plaats aan de grens van de Pemigewasset-Woestijn, waar er binnen ettelijke kilometers afstand geen menschelijke woning te zien of te vinden is. Was het een gewoon iets, of alleen maar, „een toeval"? Het was het resultaat van dezelfde goddelijke wet, die in werking trad, toen Mozes, krachtens zijn geestelijk inzicht in de wetten Gods, de Israelieten van voedsel en water voorzag, niettegenstaande zij zich in een verdroogde en barre streek bevonden; en die in werking trad, toen Jezus van Nazareth door zijn kennis van het Gemoed als de bron van alle voorziening bij twee verschillende gelegenheden de menigte spijzigde.

* * *

De trek van de Israelieten onder de leiding van Mozes is een verhaal, welbekend aan hen, die den Bijbel hebben bestudeerd. Den gewonen lezer zal dit voorval, dat in het boek Exodus wordt vermeld, wellicht te vaag en van geen rechtstreeksch belang toeschijnen. Mozes werd echter door God bestuurd en God is niet tot het tijdperk, waarin Mozes leefde, of tot welke menschelijke tijdrekening of plaats ook, beperkt. God is eeuwig en Zijn macht onder de menschen is „dezelfde gisteren, heden en tot in alle eeuwigheid" (Hebr. 13:8).

De goddelijke wet berust op geen toeval. Zij is de zekerheid zelve en is toepasbaar in elken nood, zij die groot of gering. In Psalm 78:19, 20 zegt de Psalmdichter: „En zij spraken tegen God, zij zeiden: Zoude God eene tafel kunnen toerichten in de woestijn? Zie, Hij heeft den rotssteen geslagen, dat er wateren uitvloeiden, en beken overvloediglijk uitbraken: zoude Hij ook brood kunnen geven, zoude Hij zijnen volke vleesch toebereiden?" De Psalmdichter verwerpt de sterfelijke gedachte, die het alvermogen Gods zou willen beperken.

* * *

Wie de Christelijke Wetenschap bestudeeren, beginnen deze oneindige wet van Gods voorziening als het eenig werkelijke te begrijpen; zij leeren het bestaan kennen, dat op het Beginsel is gegrond, en zij beginnen den mensch te zien als de uitdrukking van het Beginsel. Tot in alle eeuwigheid weerspiegelt de mensch zijn Formeerder, en deze verwantschap kan door tijd noch plaats verbroken worden. Het menschelijk begrip van plaats—de woestijn, het slagveld, de zee—brengt geen verandering in het goddelijke plan, dat niets met plaats of grenzen te maken heeft.

De Wetenschap van het Christendom bestaat niet in door personen geuite verklaringen omtrent de Godheid. Met een hart vol ootmoed, dankbaarheid en vertrouwen maakt de beoefenaar van de Christelijke Wetenschap vorderingen in het geestelijk begrijpen van de waarheid omtrent God en den mensch, dezelfde waarheid, waarvan de Meester zeide, dat zij ons vrij zou maken—vrij van alle menschelijke wanbegrippen en beperkingen. Hongerig te zijn en het verlangen naar voedsel uit te drukken is nu wel geen ongewone ondervinding voor een mensch, doch om op de juiste wijze zoowel in die behoefte als in alle andere menschelijke nooden in tijden van gebrek te voorzien, vereischt meer dan er enkel met verlangen over te denken. Alleen geestelijk begrijpen kan aan dezen eisch voldoen.

* * *

Op blz. 530 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „In de goddelijke Wetenschap wordt de mensch door God, het goddelijk Beginsel van het zijn, in stand gehouden. Op Gods bevel brengt de aarde voor het gebruik van den mensch voedsel voort. Dit wetende, zeide Jezus eens: 'Zijt niet bezorgd voor uw leven, wat gij eten en wat gij drinken zult'—en hij trad hiermede niet in de rechten van zijn Schepper, maar erkende, dat God, die aller Vader en Moeder is, den mensch vermag te voeden en te kleeden, gelijk Hij het de liliën doet."

Het manna van Gods goedheid valt nog altijd op dien grond, waar menschelijke nooden zich voordoen. In ootmoed, in Godsvertrouwen en dankbaarheid kan iedereen er voldoende van verzamelen om zijn maat van de noodwendigheden des levens te vullen. Een der coupletten van een welbekend Gezang luidt (*Christian Science Hymnal*, No. 46):

„Dag aan dag viel 't manna neer,
O, dat ik die les toch leer,
Uw genade, eindloos groot,
Geeft ook mij mijn daaglijksch brood."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Thousands of Christmas Trees

I WILL NOT SAY that we always had sleighing by Christmas time, but we sometimes did. I have very distinct memories of two such occasions: one when all of us children drove out in the woods in a bobsled with Uncle Albert to cut a Christmas tree; and the other, the night I wore my first pair of pants, which were of black velvet and made out of an old dress of Mother's.

It was about the middle of the forenoon when Uncle Albert drove up before our house in a bobsled drawn by his team of high-stepping carriage horses and announced with a great jingling of bells that we were all going over to Young's woods to cut our Christmas tree. This was, as I recall, the day before Christmas. Of course we all set up a clamor to go, even down to Leslie, who was just learning to walk, and Mother did not know quite where to draw the line. . . .

Mother was beginning to look anxious but Father wasn't going to see the fun spoiled. "All right," he said cheerfully, "I'll go along with them myself. Leslie's too small, but all the rest can go." . . .

It was comfort enough for Mother, for she gaily wrapped us in our warmest things. Father took us out and tucked us snugly under the buffalo robes in the box of the bobsled, and we went jingling off up the street singing *Jingle Bells*. We turned a corner or two and went racing out into the country, and after that I was geographically at sea. I recall riding through a barnyard full of cattle. I had never seen so many at one time, or seen them so closely. Then we went dashing down a little narrow road that I was told was the farmer's lane, at the end of which we found ourselves in a great rolling field. Across this the horses flew, throwing snowballs from their hoofs, but at the edge of the woods on the farther side of the field Uncle Albert pulled them down to a walk. I was surprised to see how many trees there were in the woods, and how they grew right up out of the snow. At first we didn't see any Christmas trees at all, and we drove on and on along a little winding road through the woods until suddenly we saw thousands of them. They were all around us. Some hardly reached above the snow, and others went almost to the sky. We all jumped out and ran around trying to pick the perfect tree. Father told us each to make a choice, and then he would go around and select the one he thought was best. I felt pretty sure it would be mine, but the one he finally chose was Elsie's. He cut it down with only one or two whacks of the ax, and we all dragged it over the snow to the bobsled. Here Father wound a cord around and around the tree and made it look very small with the limbs entirely tied down. Then we all climbed back in, and Father sat up on the seat with Uncle Albert and held the tree straight up while we went jingling back home at a merry clip.

We spent the rest of the day decorating the tree and tying small packages on it. The big ones like sleds and wagons were piled underneath, and made a very sizable pile, for with fourteen people giving each other presents we used to exchange between 150 and 200 gifts every Christmas. — From "Big Family," by BELLAMY PARTRIDGE. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Traced in the Buildings of Oxford

MOST OLD TOWNS are like palimpsests, parchments which have been scrawled over again and again by their successive owners. Oxford, though not one of the most ancient of English cities, shows, more legibly than the rest, the handwriting, as it were, of many generations. The convenient site among the interlacing waters of the Isis and the Cherwell has commended itself to men in one age after another. Each generation has used it for its own purpose. . . .

No set of its occupants, before the last two centuries began, was very eager to deface or destroy the buildings of its predecessors. Old things were turned to new uses, or altered to suit new tastes; they were not overthrown and carted away. Thus, in walking through Oxford, you see everywhere, in colleges, chapels, and churches, doors and windows which have been builded up; or again, openings which have been cut where none originally existed. The upper part of the round Norman arches in the Cathedral has been preserved, and converted into the circular bull's-eye lights which the last century liked. It is the same everywhere, except where modern restorers have had their way. Thus the life of England, for some eight centuries, may be traced in the buildings of Oxford.— From "Oxford," by ANDREW LANG. (London: Seeley Service.)

LANDSCAPE PAINTING had become a practice with a rich and far-reaching tradition when this snow-scene was executed, during the Ming Dynasty, in China. For centuries artists had studied unfolding vistas, and had evolved what seemed to them the most expressive and appropriate mode of representation. The earlier Chinese painters occupied themselves with religious and historic figures, but painters of the T'ang and Sung epochs favored the presentation of nature, either in panorama or at close view. The painter and poet were one, informing verbal or pictorial phrases with rhythmic vitality. The pictures reveal a sublimity that man found in contemplation of the phenomena of nature. Willingly he diminished in stature, becoming, as we note here, a minute actor on a vast stage.

The little figures in boats are surrounded by towering peaks. Though the latter tend to reach up and carry the eye skyward, the firm horizontals of the base stabilize the design. While the composition is nicely unified detail by detail, it is not closed, but imparts an illusion of boundlessness and infinitude. The snow tames the wildness of rocky peaks, subdues the jagged contours.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Up to the Delectable Mountains

THEY WENT THEN till they came to the Delectable Mountains, which mountains belong to the Lord of that hill of which we have spoken before. So they went up to the mountains to behold the gardens and the orchards, the vineyards and fountains of water; where also they drank and washed themselves, and did freely eat of the vineyards. Now, there were on the tops of those mountains shepherds feeding their flocks, and they stood up by the highway side. The pilgrims, therefore, went to them, and leaning upon their staffs (as is common with weary pilgrims when they stand to talk with any by the way), they asked, Whose Delectable Mountains are these; and whose be the sheep that feed upon them?

Shepherds. These mountains are Emmanuel's land, and they are within sight of his city; and the sheep also are his, and he laid down his life for them (John 10:11, 15).

Christian. Is this the way to the Celestial City?

Shepherds. You are just in your way. . . .

Christian. Is there in this place any relief for pilgrims that are weary and faint in the way?

Shepherds. The Lord of these mountains hath given us a charge not to be forgetful to entertain strangers (Heb. 13:2); therefore the good of the place is set before you.

I saw also in my dream, that when the shepherds perceived that they were wayfaring men, they also put questions to them (to which they made answer as in other places), as, Whence came you? and, How got you into the way? and, By what means have you so persevered therein? for but few of them that begin to come hither, do show their face on these mountains. But when the shepherds heard their answers, being pleased therewith, they looked very lovingly upon them, and said, Welcome to the Delectable Mountains.— From "The Pilgrim's Progress," by JOHN BUNYAN

The Christmas Waits

OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL stood the old house; No. 4 in a short, close-packed row. It was taller than the other houses and leaned a little as though listening for the pealing bells, to which we fancied it swayed in rhythm.

Four little sisters occupied the huge, drafty chamber on the third floor. I was one of them and I remember the long windows, wide open, and the close-up view of the square cathedral tower with its crocketed pinnacles. There were low window-seats, but we seldom sat on them because the windows opened only at the top and it was much more interesting to stand up, as we so often did, two at each window. We enjoyed the fresh air and the view of the High Street corner. The gray bulk of the old cathedral filled half the picture; that seemed to belong to us and we felt sheltered by its nearness and permanence.

* * *

Every quarter-hour the bells rang out. There were loud booming strokes for the hours, followed by the melody of some old hymn tune when it came to three, six, nine, or twelve. Those ever-chiming bells, the drifts of music, the night sounds and echoes through empty cloistered places, made profound impressions that the years have never effaced. I can still hear the clopping of a solitary hansom cab over cobblestones, breaking a well of silence; and then the Old Hundredth pealing out at midnight, reminding one that respectable folk should be abed. Early summer mornings have I lain, half-awake and half-asleep, aware of the perfume of horse-chestnut trees in bloom and of floating organ melodies from a master's hand; or, in bed at night with closed windows hammered by a big gale, felt the house rock and reverberate, clashing chimes thrown about with the battering rain.

One evening a week a band of bellringers gathered at the cathedral to practice their ancient craft. Annie often talked of chiming and ringing while putting us to bed, for both her father and her "chap," Alfred, were skilled performers. She washed us and brushed our hair downstairs in the big warm kitchen, and no dilly-dallying was allowed on Monday nights. We were soon upstairs and the candle quickly snuffed out, while Annie hurried off to get things tidied up because Alf Checkitts would be around for a word with her when ringing was done.

* * *

We liked to hear the bells as we lay in bed. First, the preliminary uncoordinated strokes which meant that the bells were getting up, and then the dashing merry changes involving what Annie told us were bobs, plain and treble, Oxford singles, majors and minors; especially we loved the fascinating ripple of the velvety muffled peal practiced for some joyous occasion like a Jubilee or for Christmas.

Most enchanting of all music around the old house was that of the Christmas waits, singing carols in the night stillness of empty streets. They could be expected a week or so before Christmas and our only fear was that we might sleep too soundly and miss them. But one or another would surely wake and call excitedly: "It's the Waits! Kiki! Elsie!" and we'd all be listening in the dark, enraptured.

We never saw the mysterious singers, though they visited all the quiet corners around the cathedral. The voices came from different directions; hence we imagined them in the Close, the College Green, or the little square in front of the Lichgate. Thrilled we were, lying in our deep feather-beds and wishing the singing would never stop. No songs were ever like those. How clear and piercingly sweet the carols sounded on a cold frosty night! No snow, just white moonlight on the tower and black shadows behind dusky archways and flying buttresses. Half a century and a few thousand miles slip aside. I hope the waits are still singing their joyful songs and the bells ringing again.

MARY VAN DER MARK

Against the Cold

Now comes the challenge in whirls of sleet;
Frost-flowers tracing a delicate line,
Sharp wind nipping at hands and feet,
Strange fruit hanging on branch and vine.

Ice on the coiled rope of the well,
Blue mist over the sweating cows;
Huddled fowl in the barnyard ell,
Cut logs piled in the old wood-house.

Deep in the darkness our cellars hold
Promise and vision of goodly grain,
And men remember against the cold
Seed in the wide, plowed fields again.

SARA KING CARLETON

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Department of Justice Prepares Postwar Crack-Down on Monopolies

Tasmanian Welcome Leaves Visitor Aglow

Wartime traveler to 'jewel of Commonwealth' finds genuine greeting of hospitality and trust—Citizens frequently offer services in unspoiled land 'down under' where strange animals roam interior.

Randall Gould is now back in the United States after visiting Chungking. But delays in communications, including censorship, are such that his story from Tasmania did not arrive until after he had returned.

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—Wartime visitors to this "jewel of the Commonwealth," as the Island of Tasmania is known, find welcome in a genuine spirit of hospitality and trust.

There are a few formalities about getting ashore in a city as ready to greet the newcomer as Hobart. Once ashore and strolling into the near-by business district, the immediate problem for the American traveler is that of changing dollars into Australian pounds, shillings, and pence.

This is no problem at all, for there is a fixed exchange rate and almost anyone is prepared to accommodate without profit to himself. However, it might be recorded that the writer first went ashore by night and upon seeking back copies of the local newspaper, was told to take along a shilling's worth without payment and to "drop in tomorrow and let us have the money after you've been to the bank."

Hospitable Land

This incident epitomizes the whole attitude of Hobart toward the stranger. There is nothing but trust and hospitality to be found wherever one turns. Strangers constantly step up and seek to be of service. This is said to be true of other parts of Australia, but Hobart seems exceptionally unspoiled.

The town is a delight for those who love to browse about, though there is little to buy and much of that little is rationed. "Trams" clang through the mostly rather narrow streets, some of them open-air double-deckers which are more picturesque than popular during the winter season—July is midwinter, yet only bracingly cold.

Motor traffic keeps to the left, and nowadays—"due to shortage of petrol," the inhabitants will explain—a considerable proportion of the cars carry fantastic contraptions on their rear ends for the conversion of charcoal into gas to propel the vehicle. Busses and larger cars tow this mechanism as a trailer on its own two tiny wheels. Cars used for sightseeing are gasoline-propelled, but they are limited to 25 miles as the outside limit for their excursions, so the trip up Mount Wellington, yielding one of the most sensational harbor-and-mountain views in the world, is the most popular offering.

Bomb Precautions

Many of the streets are divided by the entrances to bombproof dugouts, and the shop windows are often mostly of wood, with the glass portion reduced drastically as a means of precaution against bomb damage. Hobart, like the rest of Australia and New Zealand, too, has had its period of "bomb jitters," but that time seems pretty much past now.

Many uniforms are in evidence and these are worn by both men and women. The Australian soldier's most conspicuous mark is his heavy slouch hat, usually pinned up at one side. Women of the Australian Women's Army Service wear a sort of pork-pie felt hat along with a trim, serviceable coat and skirt, accompanied by something which Australian women out of uniform now mostly omit—stockings.

Old Mountains

Even in a short visit, it is possible to see something of the wealth of mountain country and luxuriant vegetation which makes Tasmania a delight to all who know it. Geologists pronounce the mountains older than the Alps, the Andes, or the Himalayas.

Some of the animal and vegetable life still extant has a similar antiquity — for example, the "mountain shrimp" of the mountain rivers, tracing back to Permian and Carboniferous times, also the forester kangaroo, the wallaby, the duck-bill platypus and many other odd creatures. In the towering "gums" may be seen the ancestors of California's eucalyptus trees, and there are endless other growths, including beeches, pines, blackwood, and wattle. The unique "horizontal" is a tree easier gotten over than through. Such endless fascination resides here that surely every wartime visitor departs with the resolve to return when peace again permits.

Wide World from United States Navy

Warship's Guns Guard Allied Men and Materials

Keeping watch from an American warship, these powerful guns protect troop and cargo transports as they convoy men and materials

Full-Scale Attack Planned On Trade-Restraint Pacts

Strict enforcement of Sherman antitrust law mapped to prevent cartel abuses after war ends—Particular problems affecting competitive relationships to be solved by special governmental action.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The Department of Justice is preparing for a major crack-down on monopolies and cartels after the war.

The purpose will be to reverse what the Government considers the rapid and alarming concentration of vast economic power in the hands of private monopoly groups.

The most rigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws, virtually suspended by exigencies of wartime production, is being planned for the postwar period and the Justice Department already is serving notice on industry, as it has on labor unions, that restraint-of-trade agreements will be checked closely.

Strict application of the Sherman Act to the postwar economy will, it is held, do much to prevent monopoly and cartel abuses.

Advance Warning

The Justice Department thus is making it known in advance that it will not countenance practices which threaten the continued existence of a free competitive systtem.

It believes that if American and foreign business thoroughly understand that the United States Government intends to resist monopolies and cartels by every legal power in its hands, they will apply their ingenuity to the attainment of full production and expanding distribution to the benefit of the United States public and of themselves.

If and when particular problems arise affecting competitive relationships which cannot be settled without action of the type which normally would violate the antitrust laws, then the Justice Department will be ready to consider solutions for each separate problem through special governmental action.

"We cannot," it says, "longer condone private agreements to regiment industry—agreements that run contrary to our whole American tradition."

Assurance Given

Officials of the Department are accompanying this warning with an exceptionally explicit assurance that the Government is opposed to a "managed economy" and wants to increase rather than to restrict free enterprise.

A carefully phrased statement of this philosophy of the Justice Department has come recently from Wendel Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and his remarks take on special significance in view of the antitrust enforcement program in prospect.

"We Americans regard freedom of enterprise, like freedom of speech, as an essential part of the heritage which we are fighting to preserve," says Mr. Berge. "The right to enter an occupation or to start a business or to invent and develop a new product is the keystone of traditional economic liberty in the United States.

"Because freedom of opportunity is essential to a free way of life, we do not accept the arguments of a managed economy. The idea of a rigidly controlled economic system is contrary to our aims and repugnant to our belief that political freedom rests on the basis of economic freedom.

Concentration of Power

"Nevertheless, we have witnessed in this country a rapid and alarming concentration of vast economic power in the hands of private monopoly groups. Partly because we have not always been sufficiently vigilant in the enforcement of our fundamental laws, privilged groups have obtained a hold on large areas of industry, seeking to retain the illusion of free enterprise, but denying the reality of competition.

"In recent years, vigorous action by the Government against monopoly groups in industry has aroused the public to a renewed awareness of the threat to free enterprise which inheres in monopoly control. We have come to understand that we cannot permit the further concentration of economic power in private monopoly groups if we are to maintain that freedom of opportunity on which a free economy depends.

"This problem is today one of the most serious questions facing the American people. Its importance will be enormously increased in the immediate postwar period. Our entire economic structure has been adapted to the urgent necessities of war. Unavoidably in this process the larger industrial interests have gained great advantage and competition has been curtailed to a minimum.

Crucial Phase Seen

"As the dawn of victory lightens our way we can look ahead to the time when necessity no longer restrains economic initiative. We must recognize, however, that the postwar period will be a crucial phase for our economy.

"In the settlements that are made internationally, and in the steps that are taken here in the United States to convert industry back to the aims of peace, we must make certain that the conditions of free enterprise are securely established.

"Otherwise we shall risk losing one of the principal objectives for which so much effort and sacrifice have been spent in the struggle. In our desire to co-operate with other countries and to take up again the pursuits of peace at home, one of our foremost responsibilities is to see that the way to free enterprise is kept open.

"The solution of the problems of international trade with countries whose internal economic systems are different from our own is highly important. It will be necessary for the United States to have a definite economic program for which we shall stand in conferences dealing with postwar world organization. This program must be one which protects free enterprise at home and which enables us to trade in world markets without committing us to restrictive agreements which place this country at a disadvantage."

Monopoly Danger

Mr. Berge emphasizes the danger that large private companies already occupying monopoly positions will be able to increase their power in the process of demobilizing war plants. All, he says, who are concerned with maintaining a competitive system and with giving small business a chance must be alert to see that these war plants do not become instruments of further concentration of power in private monopoly.

"There are, however, other more serious threats to private enterprise," Mr. Berge states, "the most dangerous and the most critical peril is that represented by cartels. If cartels are able to resume their system of private economic government and to divide and rule strategic branches of world industry, we shall have slight chance to achieve full production or full employment. If cartels are able to intrench themselves in the postwar period, there will be little opportunity to make economic freedom a lasting reality.

"The significance of cartels to the American economy has been demonstrated time and again since the outbreak of war in the list of shortages of vital materials resulting from cartel restrictions. Strenuous exertion has been required to remedy the artificial scarcity imposed by cartels in many industries. The effects of monopoly on our military strength, however, have not been more insidious than the consequences of cartel control over many areas in the drug and medical field."

British Shops Bare—'C'est la Guerre'

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—America's pioneer ancestors who set up housekeeping in the unconquered bush with only the utensils and equipment they made themselves have nothing on someone trying to furnish a home in London nowadays.

In North American forests, you might carve a few cups out of wood or whip up a homespun sheet or two on a loom. But you couldn't do even that in Britain, and London's shops are as bare of housekeeping necessities as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

Take cups and saucers, for instance. Cups with handles are virtually extinct. You can get heavy dime-lunch counter types without handles if you are fortunate. And if you watch chemist shops, you might grab off bright-colored plastic ones which sell at about 60 cents each.

Cutlery is scarce, but you can buy a very poor knife for about 75 cents, five times the prewar cost.

Sheets Just for Wealthy

If you want linen sheets, you have to be a millionaire. A few shops still have good-quality linen sheets, selling at between $70 and $75 a pair. Rayon sheets, single bed size, go for $23 a pair. The latter are scarce because they are bought by housewives to make shirts for their husbands or undies for themselves. A single pair of bed sheets is said to make two shirts and two blouses.

Pillow cases are another rarity, quite possibly because they have been used to make curtains or clothing, both of which require coupons. Blankets, an article which seems to have a price ceiling—$8.50 a pair for double bed size—are also being snatched to make coats and jackets.

Here are some other things official sources report:

In the rain: Approximately one umbrella is produced for every hundred persons, at a cost of £3 3s. to £4 4s. Optimists say it never rains more than 300 days a year in London.

Brides-to-be: Only nine-carat gold "utility" wedding rings are made, and at present the supply does not equal the demand, though half a million are promised in the next 12 months.

Saucepans: Output of saucepans is one third of the prewar output, and this third rusts, blackens quickly, and does not last. Egg-whisks are no longer manufactured. The Board of Trade says "use a fork" to whisk your monthly egg.

Boots: The output of brown boot polish is the same as before the war, but the A. T. S. and officers of the British Army and the American Services get priority.

Hair-dos: Only 8,000,000 bobby pins a year are produced, as compared with 80,000,000 before the war. Ribbon is practically unobtainable. There is a 100 per cent purchase tax on all cosmetics and perfumery.

Schoolboys: Football boots are being made only in small quantities, and the greater part in any case go for distribution to the Forces. One well-known English school has been allotted a hundred pairs of new football boots for a thousand boys. The boys are not allowed to play in ordinary boots or shoes.

Milkmaids: Unless the authorities relax the kerosene priority scheme to allow permits to be issued for stable and byre lanterns, milkmaids will have to milk cows in the dark this winter.

Railway Passengers: The railway companies have imposed on themselves rationing schemes by which coal supplies for railways stations and offices are cut by 13,000 tons a year. Last year, the period for train heating was cut both in spring and autumn, with a consequent estimated savings of about 30,000 tons of coal in the year.

Amateur Toymakers Busy in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Board of Trade wartime restriction of toy manufacture has spread the art of toymaking throughout the length and breadth of Britain.

Limitation of supplies and sharp rise in cost of mass-produced playthings has set an army of amateur toymakers chiseling, hammering, and painting.

Hobby shops of the United States 8th Army Air Force are turning out thousands of toys for London's less-fortunate children; men and women of the National Fire Service are veteran toymakers for wartime nurseries; women's institutes have special toy-from-scrap demonstrations; school children are making toys from waste when other materials are not available for handicrafts; mothers and fathers are sitting up nights making wooly bears and toy trains.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sponsored by the Federation of British Industries, a report has been issued by its Committees urging the Government to allocate an annual sum of at least £1,000,000 to the Department of [natural] Scientific and Industrial Research for the maintenance and expansion of its activities.

The report shows that in 1930, there were 422 firms spending £1,736,000 on research and development. These figures gradually rose until in 1938 there were 566 firms spending nearly £5,500,000. During the same period, research personnel in these firms rose from 1,381 to 4,382. These figures understate the true position, as they do not include all firms utilizing research.

Co-operative research, undertaken by an industry as a whole, should be encouraged, though the work done by individual firms is regarded as all-important. This work is carried on in their own research departments or on their behalf and at their expense in universities, at Government establishments, through research consultants, etc.

The report states that the amounts spent on research by individual firms and by research associations, in total certainly represent an insignificant percentage of the value of industrial production.

The Committee recommends that every manufacturing firm should take stock of its position to ensure that it is allocating its maximum effort and funds to research and development. Also that firms comprising the industries which have their own collective-research associations should consider carefully whether they are giving them adequate support so that the interests of the industry as a whole are furthered.

Combined Schooling and Jobs Outlined for War Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Formation of a nation-wide co-operative employment service through education, designed to provide both individual guidance and jobs for demobilized veterans of World War II, is favored by Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, Director of Cooper Union, in order to do justice to them. Dr. Burdell, in his annual report to his Board of Trustees today, holds that the co-operative forms of education he advocates involves alternate periods of work in classrooms and in industry, but that it must be developed first in the high school, the junior college, and through all college levels.

Adult education, he declares, should be made a part of the public school system of the cities and of the state universities' extension service in the small towns and rural areas.

With the demobilization of the veterans, he holds, one of the greatest problems is the preservation of freedom to choose one's occupation, without jeopardizing the nation's manpower needs.

Guidance for Veterans

"An employment service capable of providing guidance to the individual veteran as well as an intelligent understanding of the peace manpower needs of the nation down to the smallest community will have to evolve under some auspices," he declared.

"Closely geared to this service will be the educational resources of the nation, for education and training will play a major role in the readjustment of military personnel to civilian life," Dr. Burdell continued.

"More realistic objectives will be attained by closer collaboration with industry, trade, and commerce. More youth will reach an adequate level of attainment because they will 'earn while they learn' and thus overcome personal and family financial difficulties.

Class Work and Shop

"More meaning will be given to subject matter because by alternating class work with shop or office, theory will be translated into practice."

Stating that university extension service in the past has too often been administered as an unrelated group of specialized vocational studies, Dr. Burdell held that "these studies should be a part of a comprehensive well planned program for all adults who are interested in improving their minds as well as their jobs, in enriching their spiritual and cultural life as well as their farm lands."

Christmas Greetings From the 'Vangnomes'

By a Staff Artist

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (estl.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	874,650
1943 volume to date	270,389,655
1942 volume to date	115,752,441

Average Price of 60 Stocks	By the Associated Press		
Friday	49.2	Prev. day	49.0
Month ago	48.3	Year ago	41.3
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf 4	30	108½	108½	108½	
Adams Exp (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
Addresso-Mult 1	10	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	23	40¾	40	40½	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	5	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Alb&Sus 7.45g	3	121½	120½	121½	+1½
Allegheny Corp	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf xw	3	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf $30 ww	8	26⅛	25½	26	+ ⅜
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	147½	146	147½	+1¾
Allied Mills (2g)	39	34⅞	33½	33½	— ⅜
Allied Stores (1)	18	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	5	68½	67¼	68½	+2¾
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¾g	17	38	37½	38	+ ½
Amal Leather	10	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf 5k	1	28	28	28	+1¼
Amerada Pet (2)	4	84	83½	84	+1
AmAgChem 1.20a	3	28⅞	28¾	28¾	
Am Bank Note .55g	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	5	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
Am Brake Sh 1.80g	1	40	40	40	
Am Cable & Rad	10	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Am Can (3)	1	84	84	84	
Am Can pf (7)	70	171½	170½	171½	+1½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	12	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 14½g	2	68	68	68	+1
Am Ch&Cable (2)	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	
Am Distill	19	22	12½	12½	— ⅛
Am Export L (2)	3	45⅛	45½	45⅜	— ⅛
Am & For Power	14	4⅜	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Am&FPS6pf 4.35t	2	64	64	64	— ¼
Am FP $7pf .5.07t	2	74	73¼	73¾	— ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	15	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Am-Haw SS (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Am Hide&Leath	8	3⅝	3½	3½	
Am Home P 2.40a	6	67½	66¾	66¾	— ½
Am Ice	2	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Am Internat (1½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¾	— ¼
Am Inv pf 2½	10	45	45	45	+ ¼
Am Locomo (1½g)	39	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	10	81	80	81	+1
Am M & Fdy .80	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am M & Met (1)	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1½g)	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	30	35	34¾	35	+ ½
Am Pow & Light	26	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	9	45¼	44¾	45¼	+ ½
Am P & Lt $5 pf	7	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ½
Am Rad&St S .40g	13	9	8⅞	9	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Am R M pf4½	90	61⅞	61½	61⅞	+1
Am Ship Bld 3g	10	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2a)	8	37⅛	36¾	37	— ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	210	150	149	150	+1
Am Snuff (2.40)	2	41¼	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
Am Snuff pf (6)	50	146	146	146	
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	12	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1)	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1⅓g	2	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	154¼	154⅛	154¼	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	1	55½	55½	55½	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	1	58	58	58	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	180	138½	138	138½	
Am Type Fdrs ½g	1	9¼	9¼	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	5	44¼	44	44	— ½
Am Water Works	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	3	46	44½	45	
Anaconda Cop 2½g	18	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	20	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Armour III	65	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ¼
Arm Ill pr pf 1½k	9	73¼	70¼	73¼	+2¼
Armour III pf	10	80	80	80	+4
Armstrong C 1.35g	4	38¼	37¾	38¼	+1⅛
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	10	13⅛	12⅞	13	
Assd DG 1pf 6	20	91	90	90	
Atch T & SF (6)	10	55⅜	54½	54½	— ⅜
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line (3g)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
Atl G & W I pf 5g	1	59	59	59	—1
Atl Refining (1g)	4	26½	26¼	26½	
Atl Refing pf 4	60	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp (1½g)	7	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	53¾	53½	53¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 3¾g	130	53½	53½	53¾	+ ⅜
Austin Nichols	8	8¾	8	8¼	— ¼
Aust N pr A3½k	60	75½	73½	73½	—2¼
Aviation Corp .20g	4	3½	3½	3½	
Baldwin Loc ct 1½g	124	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
Balt & Ohio	35	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	
Ban&Ar pf7½k	10	63	63	63	— ¼
Barber Asphalt	8	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60a	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (4)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1a)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bess Foods (.80g)	7	16¼	16	16½	+ ¼
Beth Steel (6)	15	57¼	56⅝	57	
Bigelow-Sanf 2	3	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	4	13	13	13	
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	2	44	44	44	
Borden Co (1½g)	9	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	26	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Bower Roll B 2½g	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜
BraniffAirways .60	2	12¾	12½	12¾	
Bridgeport Br (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	4	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1⅗	4	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
Brunswick-Bal (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
Budd Mfg	9	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (1½g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33	33	33	
Burling Mills 1.90g	2	27⅜	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	6	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf 3k	80	40	39½	39½	— ¼
Butte Cop & Z ¼g	4	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Byron Jackson 1¼g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Calif Pack (1½g)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	6	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .85g	4	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Campbell Wy 1½g	6	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	1	26⅜	26⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	7	8	8	8	
Capitol Adm A	3	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	1	95	95	95	— ¼
Case (JI) (new)	105	38⅛	35¼	38	+3
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	46	45	46	+1
Celanese Corp (2)	1	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	— ⅜
Celotex Corp (½)	1	11½	11½	11½	
Celotex Cp pf 1	40	17	17	17	
Cent Aguirre 1½a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Cent RR Nj	4	97⅜	95⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	5	37	36¾	37	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cert-teed 6 pf	10	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ½
Champ P & F (1½)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	20	108	108	108	Dec 17
Ches & Ohio (3a)	8	45¼	45	45	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill (2½g)	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	15	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Gt West	11	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 3½k	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Ord .60g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Chi&N Co	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Chrysler Corp (3)	9	81	80¼	81	+ ½
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14½	14⅜	14½	
City&F pf 6½	30	103½	103½	103½	+1¾
Clev Graph Br (2)	4	40	40	40	
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Cluett Peabody (2)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Cluett Peab pf7	20	148	148	148	
Coca-Cola (3a)	2	114⅞	114¾	114⅞	+ ⅛
ColgatePalmP ½a	7	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	10	11½	11½	11½	
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	7	16	16	16½	+1
Col Br'cast A 1.80g	5	24⅜	24½	24⅜	
Comm G&E .10g	64	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Con G&E 5pf6	30	69½	69	69½	+ ½
Con G&E 6 pf 6	3	76	76	76	— ¼
Comm Pict (½g)	9	16⅜	15⅜	16	
Comm Credit (3)	8	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
Comm Invest Tr (3)	4	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
Comm Solvents .60g	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Comw'lth & Sou'n	17	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf 4½xk	6	80¾	80	80¾	+1¾
Comw'lth Ed 1.40	7	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Conde Nast (3½g)	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Consolenum-Nasrw 1	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar (2g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Cons Cop M .20g	7	3½	3½	3½	
Cons Edison 1.60	10	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Cons Film In pf 1k	9	17½	17	17½	+ ¾
Con Nat Gas w s	28	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ¼
Consol RR Cuba pf	9	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee 1½g	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	
Cons Vultee pf 1½	4	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
Consol P pf 4½	60	101⅞	101	101⅜	
Consol's Coal	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Container Co 1½g	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½g	2	8¼	8	8	
Cont Can 1	4	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	
Cont Diam F .85g	1	11¾	11⅞	11¾	
Cont Motors .60	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
Seagrave Corp	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Sears Roebuck (3a)	7	85	87¾	88	+ ⅛
Servel Inc (1)	6	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Sharon Stl Corp (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Shattuck (FG).40a	1	9	9	9	
Shell Un Oil 2½g	7	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
Sil King Coal .30g	2	3	3	3	
Simmons Co (1g)	16	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅜
Simonds S&S 1.80g	2	25	24½	24½	+ ½
Sinclair Oil (½)	54	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Skelly Oil 1½g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ½
Sloss-Shef ½g	320	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
Smith & Cor Ty 2	11	23	22¾	22¾	
Socony-Vacuum ½	20	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Sou Am G&P .20g	3	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
So P RicoSug 3½g	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Sou Nat Gas 1⅛g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific 2g	54	24⅜	23½	24¼	+ ⅜
Southern Ry (2a)	48	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
South Ry pf (5)	6	41	40½	41	+1
Scu Ry M&O 4	160	53	51¾	53	+1¾
Sawks With .35a	6	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Spencer Kell 1.80g	3	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Sperry Corp 1½g	9	26	25¾	26	
Spiegel Inc	12	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	+ ⅛
Spiegel pf 4½	10	52¼	51½	52¼	+1¼
Squibb & Sons (2)	2	60	60	60	
Squibbs & S pf5	20	116	116	116	+ ½
StandsBrands .80g	9	31¾	31	31	— ½
Stand Gas & El	6	½	½	½	
Std G&E 5¢ pf	5	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Std G&E $6 pr pf	7	36½	35⅞	36½	+ ⅜
Std G&E $7 pr pf	25	43¾	42¾	43¾	+1⅝
Stand Oil Cal (2g)	17	36	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1A	6	32¾	32⅝	32¾	
Stand Of NJ 1a	18	55½	54⅞	55	+ ¼
Stand O Ohio 1½	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ¼
Stand Stl Spro	3	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Starrett (3½g)	2	29	29	29	
Sterling Drug (3)	2	62¾	62½	62¾	— ¼
Stewart Warn ½g	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Stokely Bros	6	10	10	10	
Stone Webster ⅜g	6	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Studebaker Co 1½g	12	13	12⅞	13	
Sunray Oil (.20g)	6	5½	5½	5½	
Sunshine Mng .45g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Superheater (1a)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
Superior Stl 1.20	1	20¼	20¼	20½	— ¼
Swift & Co 1.20a	4	27¼	27	27¼	+ ½
Swift Intl (2)	3	30½	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Sylvan El Pr 1¾g	16	33	32⅝	33	+ ¼
Syming-Gould 1½g	14	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
Texas&Pac Ry 1g	9	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
Texas Co 2	2	48½	48½	48½	
Texas Gulf P .20g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Texas Gulf Sul 2a	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Tex Pac C&O .40a	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
Tex Pac L Tr .15g	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
That cv pf 3.60	2	50	50	50	+ ½
Thermoid Co .40a	9	7¾	7	7	
Third Ave Tr .15g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Thompson-Starrett	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Tide Wat A 0 .85g	2	14	13⅞	14	
TideWat pf4½	250	100½	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Timken-D Ax 2½g	3	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ¼
Timken R Bear (2)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Transamerica (1½)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Trans & West Air	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Tri-Cont Corp	10	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Tri-Cont pf 6	70	85	85	85	
Twenty C-Fox 2g	8	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
Twent C-F pf 1½	15	28¾	28⅜	28¾	
Twin Coach (.30g)	1	9	9	9	
Twin City Rapid Tr	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Twin C pf 5½k	10	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
Underw-Ell (2½g)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅜
Union Bag&P .30g	4	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Union Carbide 3	2	80	80	80	+ ¼
Union Oil Cal (1)	1	19	19	19	
Unit Air Lines 1½g	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Unit Aircraft 3g	10	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
Unit Corp	17	1⅛	1	1	
Unit Corp pf 1k	4	33⅜	33½	33⅜	
Unit Drug	5	14	14	14	— ⅛
Unit Elec Coal	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Unit Eng&Fdy (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅜
Unit Gas Imp	147	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
Unit Mer&Mch 2	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
US & For Sec	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
US Freight (1)	3	14¼	14	14¾	+ ⅛
US Gypsum (2)	1	72	72	72	+1
US Ind Chem 1a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	—1
US Leather	1	4½	4½	4½	
US Lines pf .70	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
US Lines	2	6	6	6	
US Plywood 1.20	2	34¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
US Pipe&Fdy (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
US Rubber (1g)	3	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
US Rubber pf (8)	6	126½	125¼	126½	+ ¾
US Sm R&M 3¾ao	4	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
US Sm R&Mpf3½	1	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
US Steel (4)	10	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
US Steel pf 7	4	121	120¾	121	
Utd Stockyds .15e	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
US Tobacco 1.30g	6	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ½
Unit Stores pf (8k)	2	73	73	73	— ½
Univ Leaf Tob 4	30	69	69	69	
Univ-Cycl Stl 1½g	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
Van Norm 1.20g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Van Raalte 2½g	4	37	36½	37	
Vanadium Corp (1)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Va Caro Chem	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Wabash RR pf4½g	2	40	40	40	
Waldorf Sys (1)	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Walker H G&W h6	7	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ⅜
Walworth (.60g)	4	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Ward Baking B	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Ward Bak pf (4k)	3	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
Warner Bros Pict	34	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Wayne Pump (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¾
Webb Gas Lt 1½g	2	20½	20½	20½	
Webster Eisenlohr	7	6½	6½	6½	Dec 17
Wesson Oil Sug (1g)	19	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
West P El 6pf6	50	83½	83	83	+1
West P P pf4½	10	117	117	117	+ ¼
West Auto Sup 1	8	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+1⅛
West Un Tel A 1½g	4	43¼	43	43	
West Un Tel 5	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Westing A Br 1¼g	11	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
West E&M (4)	3	95¾	95	95¾	+ ⅛
Westvaco Chl 1.40	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Westv C pf4½	10	108	108	108	+ ¾
Wh & LE pf5½	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¾
Wheeling Stl 1½g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
White Motor 1½g	5	19	19	19	+ ⅛
White Rk M Sp	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
White Sew Mach.	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Willys-Overland	47	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Wilson & Co	52	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Wilson Co 5¢pf 6k	8	79	77½	79	
Woolw'h FW 1.60	11	35⅞	35½	35⅝	
Worthing P&M 2g	3	21⅞	21½	21⅜	— ⅛
Wrigley W Jr 3a	1	67	67	67	— ½
Yale & Towne .60a	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ¼
Youngst Sh & T (2)	6	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Youngst Stl Dr½g	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales; (x) ex-rights.
(n) When distributed.
(") Called shares. (†) Ex-distribution.

Steel Workers' Weekly Pay Up 55 P. C. Since '41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Weekly pay envelopes of the steel industry's wage earners in September, 1943, contained an average of $52.55 per employee—$18.60 more than average weekly take-home pay of $33.95 in January, 1941, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. January, 1941, is the base month for earnings under the so-called "Little Steel" wage formula.

Thus over the past two and three-quarters years of the war period, average take-home pay has risen 55 per cent. Meanwhile the cost of living as indicated by the indexes of the U. S. Department of Labor has advanced approximately 25 per cent, or relatively, less than half as much as the increase in weekly earnings.

Market Turns Irregular On Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Leading stocks, including the recently soaring liquors, turned a bit irregular in today's market after a fairly steady opening.

Wall Streeters found nothing particularly inspiring in either domestic or foreign news bulletins and many, with good profits on this month's rally, inclined to cash at least part of the increment. Scattered rails did fairly well, along with farm implements and specialties.

Dealings slackened near the final hour and fractional advances and declines were pretty evenly divided.

Modest support was accorded Park & Tilford, Allied Mills, National Distillers, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, Republic Steel, J. I. Case (at a new year's top), Deere, Kennecott and American Telephone.

In arrears were Bethlehem, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, American Distilling, Schenley, Chrysler, Anaconda, General Electric and Sperry.

Bond Prices Mixed

Modest improvement continued for selected rails in the bond market today. The balance of corporate issues following an uneven trend.

Gains of fractions to a point by the carriers, on top of previous rises this week, came in the wake of reports by several roads that sizable blocks of bonds were being retired through purchases in the open market.

Southern Pacific issues again active on the upside. The road told the securities and commission $1,424,000 or its 4s of '49 had been retired.

Supported were a variety of loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Central Pacific, Central of New Jersey, Rock Island, International Great Northern, Lehigh Valley, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, New Haven and Northern Pacific.

Zelomek Predicts Two-Year Boom In U. S. Foreign Trade

NEW YORK (AP)—A two-year boom in foreign trade after the war was predicted by A. W. Zelomek, economist and president of the International Statistical Bureau, in an analysis of post-war trends.

Mr. Zelomek said Russian dependence on U. S. and British sources of industrial goods, chiefly machinery, would be large despite Russian insistence upon reparations from Germany in the form of equipment.

While trade with Russia will be largely complementary — machinery for raw materials—Mr. Zelomek said relations between England and the U. S. would be more competitive. He expects close governmental control over foreign trade.

While the U. S. and Britain will own around 80 per cent of the world's merchant fleets, Mr. Zelomek said, other nations may share in the use of thees ships. This, he added, "implies a greater purchasing or chartering of American vessels by foreign nations than the American shippers now conceive."

He suggested probably 300,000 workers would be employed in postwar shipbuilding sustained by Government subsidy, and that ship operating subsidies would be four or five times greater than the prewar $10,000,000 annually.

Canadian Fifth Loan Sales $1.38 Billion

OTTAWA (AP)—Finance Minister Ilsley announced final results of the Fifth Victory Loan campaign which ended last month disclosed 3,008,836 cash applications for bonds worth $1,383,275,250.

This represents purchases by almost one out of every four persons in Canada. The final figure overshot the minimum cash objective by $183,275,250.

In addition to the $1,383,275,250, applications for $188,036,300 worth of Fifth Victory bonds were sold in exchange for other Dominion of Canada bonds which matured or were called for redemption last Oct. 15.

Business Personals

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. has announced the appointment of Leon R. Ludwig as manager of the motor division, succeeding R. W. Owens, resigned. A native of Kansas City, Mr. Ludwig joined the company in 1925, and helped develop the ignitron, a new-type power tube which speeds the production of aluminum.

Clarence Nielsen of Independence, Iowa, has been elected president of the American Butter Institute. Elected to the board of directors were A. J. Good, Pickerington, Ohio; J. Cook, Chillicothe, Ohio, and M. L. Arnold, Cleveland.

C. I. Collins, executive vice-president of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Company announced the appointment of Robert T. Dunlap as general superintendent of the Buffalo works of the company. Mr. Dunlap was recently appointed assistant to the President of Wickwire and now assumes his new duties to replace the former Buffalo general superintendent, William A. Steele, resigned.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleg 5s49	89½	89½	89½
1 Alleg 5s50	91¼	91¼	89¾
16 Alleg inc 5s50	90	89½	89½
15 Am&FP 5s2030	89½	89¼	89¼
3 AmT&T 3½s66	108	108	108
3 AmT&T 3½s61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
5 AmT&T 3s56	114⅝	114¼	114⅜
3 AmTob 3s62	103½	103½	103½
5 Arm Del 4s58	105½	105½	105½
10 ATSF 4s95

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Crop Output Is Well Above 5-Year Average

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department, in final figures for the year, reported that total crop production this year fell about 6 per cent below the record harvest of 1942 but topped the average of the five preceding seasons by 9 per cent.

Total production of all foods, however—including such livestock products as meats, milk, poultry and eggs produced largely from feed grown in previous years—set a new record of about 4 per cent above last year to meet unprecedented wartime requirements.

The department said this year's output was remarkable in the light of shortages of manpower, supplies, equipment, and delays with wet weather and floods. It said farmers worked more hours per week and more Sundays than in any year known to this generation.

"Shortages of equipment, parts, gasoline, tires and packages have threatened breakdowns at times," the department said, "but in the main, the tractors, harvesting machines and trucks were kept rolling, and the near record crops have been put under cover."

The final figures show record production of potatoes, beans, peas, soybeans, rice and various minor crops, including nuts, hemp and some commercial vegetables, particularly snap beans, carrots and lettuce. The orange crop promises to exceed previous records.

Crops which have been exceeded only a few times in past years included corn, barley, sorghums for grain, all grains as a group, all hay crops and vegetables for processing. The list of crops that are not far from usual production, excluding drought seasons, includes wheat, oats, tobacco, sweet potatoes and various less important crops such as maple syrup, prunes and cranberries.

The department said indications are that the aggregate production of sheep, cattle, hogs poultry, eggs and milk will be eight per cent above production last year and 31 per cent higher than the 1937-41 average.

Boulware Succeeds Batcheller as WPB Industry Director

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board's obscure but No. 1 bottleneck-buster had a new title today—vice chairman in charge of operations.

The appointment of Lemuel G. Boulware, powerhouse behind some of the most critical war programs, was announced by Charles E. Wilson, WPB executive vice-chairman. Mr. Boulware succeeds H. G. Batcheller, who resigned November 25 to return to his steel interests.

The highly praised landing craft used in recent successful Allied amphibious attacks are Boulware babies. The new WPB vice-chairman has been in charge of the landing craft program, and has recently supervised the program's expansion after the craft proved even more successful than expected.

Mr. Boulware also has been in general charge of WPB shipbuilding scheduling since the resignation several months ago of William Francis Gibbs as WPB shipbuilding controller. The shipbuilding program, which is topping its high quota output for 1943, is one of the brightest spots in the war production program.

Mr. Boulware's appointment by Mr. Wilson also appeared to indicate that Mr. Wilson has decided to continue indefinitely in his post as executive vice-chairman of the agency.

Mr. Boulware, in his new post, will direct all WPB industry operations except the steel, copper, aluminum and magnesium divisions and the minerals bureau. These basic metals will soon be grouped under direction of a new WPB vice-chairman soon to be appointed.

Civil Engineering Awards Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction volume in the continental United States for the week totaled $26,792,000, which was 23 per cent lower than in the preceding week and 65 per cent below the same week in 1942, the Engineering News-Record, a trade publication, reported.

Meanwhile, public construction was 15 per cent above the preceding week, but 71 per cent below the corresponding week in 1942. Private work declined 66 per cent from a week ago, but climbed 81 per cent over a year ago.

Utility Postwar Reserves For Replacement Fostered

Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities has held a conference with Mayor Albin Anderson and City Solicitor James Carroll of Springfield, regarding a policy of encouraging utility companies to set aside portions of their wartime earnings for use in postwar replacement and improvement projects. The earnings, it was brought out in yesterday's conference, would be placed in a deferred maintenance account.

The Department also stated that it would approve such a policy provided the utility companies arranged with the Federal income tax authorities so that the money would not be taxed at this time.

Joins Best Foods

Allan C. Johnson

Appointed director of industrial relations of The Best Foods, Inc. Prior to joining The Best Foods organization Mr. Johnson was director of personnel of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Maine.

Congressional Probe Of Fire Insurance Business Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Creation of a special congressional committee to investigate the fire insurance business was asked in a resolution introduced by Representative Lynch (D) of New York.

Hearings by a Senate Committee on proposed legislation to declare fire insurance companies beyond the authority of federal anti-trust laws, the New York City Congressman said, have produced testimony which "would justify the appointment of this special committee."

Mr. Lynch, in a statement accompanying his resolution, quoted Louis H. Pink, an insurance company executive and formerly insurance superintendent of New York State, as saying, "a review of fire insurance rating systems reveals two weaknesses—lack of proper statistical information, and rating methods unsupported by statistical experience."

"This criticism by one of the best qualified insurance authorities in the United States," Mr. Lynch commented, "has not, to my knowledge, been disputed or denied."

An investigation, he added, "is most important not only for the insurance companies themselves but for the public to know exactly upon what basis and by whom fire insurance rates are established.

"If this inquiry is had, it will be a fair and impartial one, with the one object in mind of obtaining the necessary information as to the manner in which the fire insurance business is conducted."

Investors Syndicate Trial Postponed

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Federal Judge Gunnar H. Nordbye has granted a postponement of trial until Jan. 17, 1944, of the two remaining counts in the action brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission against Investors Syndicate and some of its officers and directors.

The original action listed 16 counts against the firm, but 14 were settled by stipulation on Oct. 18. This was the third continuance granted in the hearing of the remaining counts.

Edward H. Cashion, chief counsel for the SEC, told the court that "about all that remains to be done regarding creation of a voting trust agreement is the selection and acceptance of three wholly independent persons to be selected as voting trustees."

He said that because such selection is expected to be completed shortly, he would not oppose any motion by counsel for the Investors Syndicate for a continuance. The motion was entered by G. Aaron Youngquist for the firm and immediately granted.

Oil Output Rate Increase Authorized

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War has authorized daily petroleum production of 4,707,150 barrels in all U. S. fields during January, an increase of 12,950 barrels a day over the December rate.

The net increase will come from California.

Kansas Governor Renamed Chairman of Oil Group

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Gov. Andrew F. Schoeppel of Kansas was re-elected chairman of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission at the closing session of its winter quarterly meeting.

New Orleans was awarded the spring meeting, the dates to be selected by the commission's executive committee.

Other officers renamed were J. C. Hunter, Abilene, Texas, first vice-chairman; S. F. Peterson, Springfield, Ill., second vice-chairman, and Charles L. Orr, Oklahoma City, secretary.

Members of the executive committee:

Mr. Schoeppel, Mr. Hunter, Gov. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma, Hiram Dow of Roswell, N. M., and Joseph L. McHugh of New Orleans.

of the Treasury Department with reference to proposed tax savings.

Which—Modest Oil Subsidy Or $500,000,000 Cost Boost?

By George Erieson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The action of the National House on Tuesday of this week in voting to raise the price of crude oil by an average of 35 cents a barrel brings up a question that deserves close scrutiny by the American people. It is all very well to say that this scrutiny will be given by elected representatives. But controversial issues which touch the pocketbooks of every citizen need the light of as much publicity turned upon them as circumstances permit. No one can ignore the influence of pressure groups. Like the poor, we have them always with us.

The reasoning behind the proposed legislation has a twofold basis: That higher-cost producers cannot operate at present OPA ceilings and that increased production is needed to meet the still mounting demands of the war. The high-cost or marginal producers today are needed and should be kept functioning. Every additional barrel of petroleum goes to meet the call for record crude output in December by the Petroleum Administration for War, which is asking for an average production rate of 4,425,100 barrels a day. This compares with an average daily production in 1942 of approximately 3,800,000 barrels.

Heavy Drain on Reserves

The question arises as to whether this over-all crude price rise is the best way to save the less efficient operators and to add to America's shrinking oil reserves, calculated now to last only 15 or 16 years at the present tremendous rate of consumption. Mr. Harold Ickes, Petroleum administrator, who speaks of the "alarming rate at which our petroleum reserve position is being weakened by the abnormal drain due to our own and other Allied military demands," agrees with Congress on the desirability of a price rise and thinks that higher prices will spur wild-catting which has declined materially during the war years.

Any increase in crude prices will naturally be reflected in a higher cost of living. It is estimated that the U. S. motorists must spend $2.97 a year more for his "gas" and that the householder will have to add $11.93 to the annual heating bill. These two illustrations emphasize the heavier bill that the nation as a whole will pay if the bill goes through. On the basis of 1942 production of 1,385,479,000 barrels, the consumers' bill would be "upped" $485,000,000; for 1944 the bill would jump to $565,000,000 based on PAW demands for the current month.

Who Would Pay Increased Cost

How this increased cost would be distributed can be seen from a tabulation given out by the PAW as follows:

U. S. Govt. and allies	32%
Automobile owners	15
Industry and utilities	14
Trucks, busses, cabs	12
Rail, water transport	8
Household heating	5
Farmers	5
All others	9

It may be admitted that the decline in new oil wells should be looked upon with some concern and that the hardships of certain producers need legislative alleviation. But surely not at the price of a half billion dollars, the bulk of which would go to the big oil producers, such as, for instance, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Texas Company, Gulf Oil, Shell Oil, Humble Oil, and smaller concerns like Phillips, Skelly, Barnsdall, Ohio, Pure Oil, Tide Water, Sinclair, Union, Continental and Seaboard. One Street estimate says a price boost of 35 cents a barrel will mean additional earnings, if no allowance is made for higher taxes, of $2.50 a share for one big company, $1.60 a share for another, and $5.20 a share for one of the smaller ones.

Selective Subsidy Better

It would be preferable to pay a subsidy to such oil concerns that could not show a profit at present OPA ceilings and to offer special inducements to wildcatters which would compensate for the disadvantage of a temporary fixed price. This would be far cheaper, would avoid handing out what one New York publication describes as "mostly gravy" and would avoid setting a precedent for pressure groups to ask the special consideration for their own particular commodity.

At the same time the proposed price legislation looks like a stick to beat the Administration with. It weakens the authorty of the OPA in its effort to maintain prices, all the while that Congressional anti-New Dealers find arguments to support their contentions that the price increase is not inflationary. It is difficult to see the logic in their position against a selective oil subsidy when the administration is able to show various selective subsidies in successful operation.

As a whole the oil producing industry does not stand in need of special legislation to make it a profit paying business. The big concerns are paying dividends to their stockholders. Out of a list of 28 of the smaller American oil producing companies, compiled by Fitch Investors Service, only four paid no dividends in 1942.

Liquidating Propositions

Of course more oil is being used than is discovered. Producing oil concerns at this stage are largely liquidating propositions. If they cannot find new fields or get more oil wells into production they will fold up after exhaustion of present reserves. In 1942 it is estimated that the nation used 1,100,000,000 barrels and replaced only 800,000,000 of this total through new discoveries.

Inventories of both refined oil products and crude oil above ground are near the lowest point in 20 years, sufficient for hardly more than 100-days supply, compared with a 130-days supply two years ago. Take gasoline for example: In pre-war days civilians used 1,700,000 barrels of gasoline daily; today they must be content with 1,200,000 barrels, because the armed service and Lend-Lease take 600,000 barrels out of the 1,800,000 currently being produced.

If new wells are to be found, they will be discovered, by the small operator, according to A. I. Leversen, chairman of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists. He says three-fourths of the new oil fields in the United States are located year after year by the small independent concerns or speculative pioneers. These people must be encouraged but not at the cost of a general price increase. Their gains would be inconsequential compared with the big gains of the integrated companies.

The longer-term problem of meeting prospective shortages of liquid fuel may be met in part by improved engines using higher octane gasoline and in the production of lighter weight cars. But reliance must be placed on new discoveries, on importation of crude from abroad where U. S. companies are reported to own 15 billion barrels in proved reserves, and possibly later in producing oil from natural gas which Dr. Wallace E. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, says can give the nation 17 billion barrels of petroleum at a somewhat higher cost than oil.

Then there is the comforting knowledge that coal can be converted to oil by hydrogenation, a process now said to be giving Germany one-half to two-thirds of the gasoline that country has available for fighting the war. America has coal reserves for about 3,000 years at present rates of consumption.

As to the current House action on oil prices, the better part of wisdom would dictate further consideration by the Senate, which may see that the cost is exorbitant. If not, a Presidential veto is a likelihood.

Truck Fleets Face Serious Equipment Shortage, Says ODT

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Office of Defense Transportation has blasted industry hopes that the scheduled production of 123,000 non-military trucks next year means enough will be available for the U. S. truck transportation system.

ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman declared that, despite the expanded program, truck fleets would be faced with "serious equipment shortages" in 1944.

The 123-000 schedule is misleading, Mr. Eastman said, in that the total production is not destined for private operators. Some 43,000 trucks will be diverted to the Maritime Commission, the Foreign Economic Administration, and other Federal agencies, leaving only 80,000 for civilian distribution.

Of these 80,000, Mr. Eastman said, the bulk will not be produced until the latter half of 1944, which will probably cause a severe pinch in truck replacements in the first six months of the year. Only the most urgent replacement requests can be met, Mr. Eastman said.

Normal replacement requirements of U. S. truck fleets in peacetime amount to 450,000 units a year, he noted. In the three years 1942-1944, inclusive, the normal replacement would have been 1,350,000 units, but total production in 1942 was roughly 45,000, was negligible in 1943, and will amount to 80,000 in 1944 for civilian use.

Mr. Eastman also noted that trucks now in service had been used to greater capacity than fleets operated in peacetime, which speeds up replacement requirements.

Continental Illinois Stock Dividend Approved

CHICAGO (AP)—Stockholders of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company have approved a plan to declare a stock dividend of 20 per cent on present capital and to increase both capital and surplus from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 by transfers from undivided profits.

Each shareholder will receive one additional share of stock for each five now held. The bank will have 1,800,000 shares of $33.33 par value stock outstanding. Dividends are being paid at the rate of $2.00 semi-annually. Directors will meet in the near future to set the record and payable dates for the stock dividend.

American Mutual Dividend

A dividend of 20 per cent payable on all policies expiring during the period March 1, 1944 to March 31, 1944, has been declared by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company. This is American Mutual's 664th consecutive dividend of 20 per cent or more to its policyholders.

Oil Industry Wants World Compact on Oil

WASHINGTON (AP)—The foreign operations committee of the Petroleum Administration for War has come out strongly for a foreign oil policy based on private enterprise and supplemented by government efforts to reduce "political risks" abroad.

In a report made public by Interior Secretary Harold Ickes as Petroleum Administrator, the committee asked the Government organize the nations into a compact and set up an international agency that would assure "equitable distribution" of the world's oil to the people of all nations.

This committee is composed of 12 oil industry leaders, and represents the viewpoint of major oil companies. The chairman is Orville Harden of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

Mr. Ickes issued the report without comment, except to say he had not known the committee was making the study, and he had not had time to analyze the report fully.

PAW sources denied reports that said Mr. Ickes had refused to issue it with his stamp of approval, but had not requested the committee to withhold it from publication.

Mr. Ickes is head of the PAW. He is also president of the Petroleum Reserves Corp., which he has said is designed to provide "government assistance and participation" in establishing a national position in foreign oil activities, to the extent that private capital is unable to do the job.

The committee's report asked that the American petroleum industry be admitted more fully into the "policy councils" of the government. (The industry works closely with PAW in co-ordinating oil production and distribution, but a frequent complaint of oil men has been that they were kept in the dark as to the plans of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation."

The report agrees with the stand taken by Mr. Ickes that the United States may be forced soon to become an importer of oil instead of an exporter, and argues that our national security depends on having an adequate stake in foreign oil.

The report urges "an international oil compact" with adequate political machinery to assure efficient development of oil fields and to assure that private capital invested in oil facilities will be safe.

Bank Clearings Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week ended Dec. 15 expanded over the previous period and continued ahead of volume for the same week of 1942, Dun & Bradstreet, inc., reported. Transactions for 23 leading cities amounted to $9,127,826,000, up 14.8 per cent from $7,953,437,000 last year and $259,300,000 ahead of last week's aggregate.

Elected

Franklin B. Pollock

Elected president of Thatcher Manufacturing Co., Elmira, N. Y., producers of glass bottles. Mr. Pollock had previously been in charge of sales. Emory G. Ackerman, former president, becomes Chairman of the Board.

Corporate Profits Before Taxes Hit An All-Time Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Corporation profits for 1943, after taxes, will reach an estimated $8,000,000,000, an all-time high, the Department of Commerce said.

Profits before taxes are expected to range between $22,000,000,000 and $23,000,000,000, likewise a new peak, the department added.

"Taken together," it said in a statement, "these figures indicate that while performing miracles of war production the corporations are pouring back into the United States Treasury in the form of taxes roughly two thirds of their unprecedented earnings."

Profits after the taxes for the first nine months of this year aggregated $5,900,000,000, a rise of 11 per cent over the same period of 1942, while aggregate corporate profits before taxes for the nine months' period were $16,600,000,000, 20 per cent above the corresponding 1942 total.

N. Y. Bank Votes Surplus Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The National City Bank of New York announced its directors had voted to increase the bank's surplus by $25,000,000 to a total of $110,000,000 by transferring $17,500,000 from unallocated reserves and $7,500,000 from undivided profits account.

After the transfer capital will remain unchanged at $77,500,000, undivided profits account at about $23,000,000, and unallocated reserve values at approximately $40,000,000.

Huge Plant Now Pouring Out Synthetic Rubber Components

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KOBUTA, Pa., Dec. 18 (OBNE) —One of the nation's largest plants manufacturing synthetic rubber under the direction of the Office of the Rubber Director got under full-scale operation here today following an inspection by representatives of the press yesterday.

The plant was built by Koppers Company, engineering and construction division, for the Defense Plant Corporation and is operated by the Koppers United Company, Butadiene division, under contract with the Rubber Reserve Company. The name Kobuta is derived from Koppers and Butadiene.

The capacity of the plant was given at 850,000 long tons of buta-S, butyl and neoprene; 690,400 short tons from alcohol and petroleum, and 202,700 short tons from styrene. Thus the butadiene from the alcohol portion of the program, of which Kobuta is a unit, is today the backbone of the Buna-S program.

Centrally Located

The plant was located in the Pittsburgh industrial area because it is here that the coal and chemical products processed from it, as well as a centralized supply of alcohol, are centralized. It constitutes a big addition to Pittsburgh's rapidly growing chemical industry. There are excellent transportation facilities both by rail and water, and the distance to Akron, Ohio, rubber manufacturing center of the world, is less than 100 miles.

The plant covers a tract of about 200 acres on the Ohio River that was formerly farm land. It was chosen because it is generally level, above the high water mark and with solid ground that required no piling to support the plant structure. Ground was broken in April 1942 when about 6,500 workers began erecting these structures. They include a large cluster of temporary buildings, a big pipe shop capable of handling a 100-foot length of pipe, a completely equipped hospital, contractors' buildings and a central employment. A trailer camp was laid out for construction workers and a village of temporary hutments for additional housing provided.

Tremendous Gallonage Used

Some idea of the size of the development can be had through the operations of its pumping station on the river, which delivers 120,000 gallons of water a minute—more than is used by the city of Pittsburgh. An eight-story power plant generates steam at the rate of more than 1,000,000 pounds an hour to drive turbine generators producing 35,000 kilowatts and then goes to operate stills, superheaters and compressors throughout the plant.

The plant does not make synthetic rubber but manufactures butadiene through the catalytic conversion of ethyl alcohol. This product, at normal temperatures, is a gas, which liquifies under the influence of pressure and cooling. It also manufactures styrene, a clear, colorless liquid, by cracking ethylbenzene. These two finished products—butadiene and styrene of about 99 per cent purity—are shipped separately to copolymer plants, where they are combined by polymerization into synthetic rubber.

Between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 gallons of alcohol are used each year.

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Local History

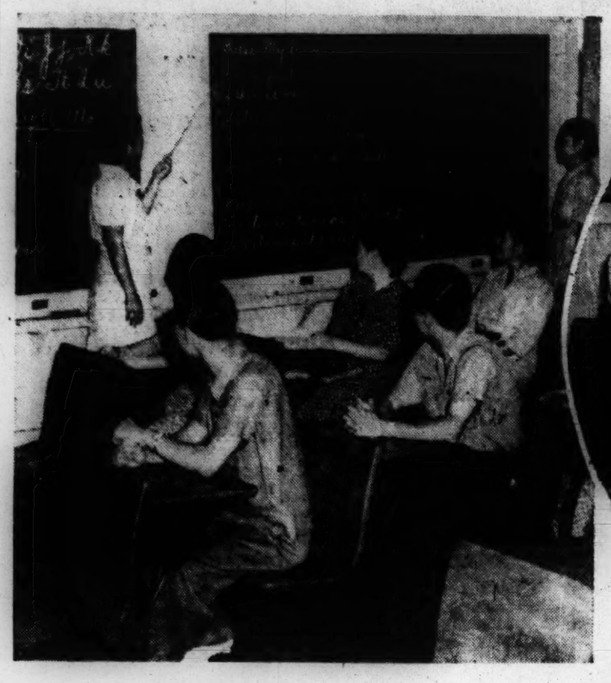
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

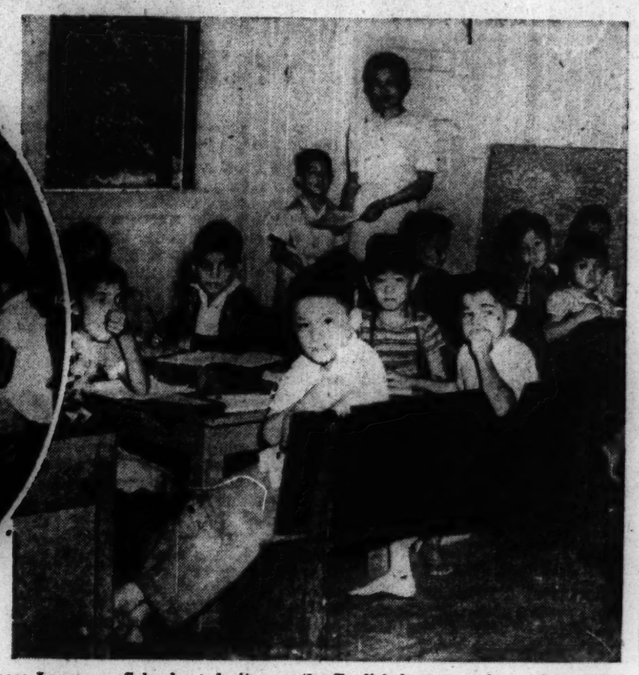
The insistence of progressive educational leaders in the United States and Britain that history and geography must in the future be more closely correlated, and that both subjects must "begin on the doorstep" has led to the spread of the village survey movement in South Australia. Although only a limited number of teachers, so far, have undertaken this work, the Director of Education (Dr. Charles Fenner) thinks it is possibly because more have not realized its attractiveness and inspirational value.

Some remarkably fine achievements in the recordings of local history and geography were reported at the annual meeting of the Village Surveys Committee. The Minister of Education (Shirley Jeffries), as well as Dr. Fenner, is much impressed by these historical studies and, when the movement was started four years ago, a plan covering many towns was outlined. But war conditions have interrupted the work owing to enlistment of teachers and widespread patriotic activities. Research has begun, however, in a large number of districts. Among the data are the reasons for naming townships, original surveys, first settlers, schools, churches, and changes in industry.

Dr. Fenner, in stressing the value of the surveys, told teachers of the Education Department that it was common to find children who knew all about the significance of 1066 in the history of Britain and who could talk about Greenland, but knew comparatively little of their own village.

The lecturer in geography (Clarence Martin), at a conference of teachers, made a plea that interest in geography should be developed by the child having his attention drawn to the actual things around him. At present changes in the use of land in South Australia are especially noticeable. The use of sown pastures has led to a greatly intensified pastoral economy and this is likely to become more rapid owing to the stimulus of war, expansion of industries, and reorganization of overseas and local markets.





Hawaii's Former Japanese Language Schools Many of Them Now Community Centers

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Honolulu

Like a fleet of captured ships, an increasing number of Japanese-language schools in Hawaii are being salvaged, trimmed of foreign paraphernalia and refitted for service under a new command.

These institutions are being converted for community use on an interracial, American basis. They are being used as auxiliary public schools, community centers, civilian defense stations, OPA ration board headquarters, public kindergartens and child care clinics.

Although the number which have been fitted into the wartime pattern of life in Hawaii is relatively small in comparison with the number in existence prior to Pearl Harbor, experience to date suggests that most, if not all, of these former foreign-language schools can be utilized to promote the Americanization of Hawaii and thus compensate to some degree for their long pre-war service in the interests of Japanism.

As the result of controls established by legislation coupled with other factors encouraging the conversion of the school properties for new uses, it is felt here that by the time the war has ended few, if any, of these institutions will be available to serve again as foreign-language schools, even if, as seems doubtful now, there should be any attempt to revive them and restore them to their former functions.

Closed After Pearl Harbor

One of the first acts by military authorities after establishment of martial law in Hawaii was to close the foreign-language schools, the great majority of which were Japanese. At the time of this order, issued the day following the attack on Pearl Harbar, there were approximately 170 Japanese language schools in operation in Hawaii. These employed 700 teachers, half of whom were aliens, and gave instruction in the Japanese language and culture to 38,000 students. Eighty-four per cent of the students attending public schools in Hawaii also attended the Japanese language schools.

That this Japanese educational system, reaching into every community in the Islands, paralleling and competing with the public schools, tended to retard the Americanization of Hawaii now is generally admitted.

Came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; the Japanese language school system was immobilized; a large percentage of the teachers were interned; many of the school buildings were commandeered for emergency use by the Army.

Taking advantage of this temporary immobilization of the language schools under martial law, the 1943 session of the Territorial Legislature enacted a law placing permanent restrictions on these institutions. This act regulates the teaching and study of foreign languages in grades below the eighth or by students under 15 years of age, and also sets high standards for all teachers who give instruction in foreign languages. It served as one arm of a "pincers attack" against the immobilized schools. It was a quick thrust to isolate these institutions from any attempts to revive them. Now the slower, more gradual, attempts to "capture" the schools and convert them to uses by the community as a whole are under way.

Community Service

Progress is slow but is showing encouraging results. Here's a sample of what is happening:

The Kaimuki Japanese language school has been donated to the Honolulu Y. M. C. A. and now is serving as a Community Center in the Kaimuki district, one of Honolulu's most populous middle class residential areas. One ten-room, two-story building and three classroom cottages are housing a program including English and craft classes for beginners, a community sewing group, public kindergarten, and a baby clinic.

Some of the students in the beginning English classes are elderly Japanese whose children attended the same classroom to receive instruction in the Japanese language when the building was in use as a Japnaese language school before the war.

Another large former Japanese language school has been donated for use by a community council in the Moiili district of Honolulu. In this case the school was owned principally by Japanese residents in this district. They agreed to turn the property over to an interracial community council for use on an interracial basis.

Today the buildings, under supervision of the council, are being used for recreational purposes and community activities, including Boy Scout meetings, supervised games for youngsters and handicraft classes.

One of the largest former language schools in Hawaii, the Japanese Central Institute, made its properties available to serve as the nucleus for an education foundation organized on an interracial, nonprofit basis.

Other language schools have been dissolved voluntarily and their properties have been donated to the City of Honolulu, the Territorial Government or in some cases to the Territorial Department of Public Instruction. Several of the former language institutions are in use now as auxiliary public schools, supplementing Honolulu's crowded school facilities.

Held Up Here and There

The dissolution and conversion process has been retarded by several factors. Legal restrictions on transfer of alien-owned properties are complicated and sometimes months elapse before transfers of title are approved, all angles to the deal being subject to exacting scrutiny by Foreign Funds Control, the Alien Property Custodian and other interested federal agencies. Another factor is the reluctance of some Japanese to have anything to do with the dissolution proceedings for fear such activity will subject them to suspicion and publicize their former connections which they would prefer to have forgotten.

Despite these and other obstacles, however, an increasing number of former language schools are being "salvaged" and given new assignments in the new Hawaii.

Many of Hawaii's Japanese-Language Schools, closed following the attack on Pearl Harbor, were in buildings which have since been opened for various kinds of community services. Some are auxiliary public schools, helping out the wartime overcrowded Honolulu public school system. Others are community centers, civilian defense stations, ration board headquarters, public kindergartens and child-care clinics. Left—Of increasing popularity are the English-language classes for adults, here being held in a former Japanese-language school classroom. Center—Craft classes at Kaimuki Community Center for neighborhood youngsters, another former Japanese school put to good use. Right—In Grades One and Two of the Community Center's summer school. The majority of the children who attended this summer session were of Japanese descent.

Private Schools Well Filled

Philadelphia

Private boarding schools of college preparatory type this fall have a larger attendance than they have had for two or three decades, according to the annual census of private schools just issued by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

While colleges, law schools, art schools and other vocational institutions show a falling off in attendance, there has been a big increase in the attendance of preparatory schools for both boys and girls.

Military schools are crowded to to the attic. Some such schools have been able to rent or buy houses near the campus in order to accommodate more boys than last year. Others have had to turn away prospective cadets in numbers running into the hundreds.

But non-military boys' schools are also much better attended than last year. Some of these also show 100 per cent occupancy. On the average across the country only 62 per cent show that they are 90 per cent or more filled.

Girls' junior colleges and girls' preparatory schools are much more crowded than a year ago. In fact, 83 per cent of the girls' schools reporting are practically filled and of the girls' junior colleges, 86 per cent. Last year for the same schools the corresponding figures were 57 per cent and 63 per cent.

According to the Ayer census the more expensive schools have made a larger proportionate gain than the others. Some schools, in fact, reported difficulty in selling low priced rooms to prospects after the better rooms and dormitories had been reserved.

So Parents May Understand

Discuss new types of report cards with parents. Show how they emphasize growth in capacities and attitudes as contrasted with the arbitrary standards of old-style report cards. A special program might be developed entitled "The Living Report Card" as a means of interpreting reports to parents and also of helping to understand the goals of modern elementary education.

After the War

"After the War," a 32-page bulletin on employment, education, health, international security, and economic reconstruction. Suggestions for further reading. Published by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Single copies 10 cents; discount rates on quantity order furnished upon request.

—Among Us

Richer Living

While hobbies, as history and biographies will show, often develop into the main lifework of an individual, they will always contribute to fuller and richer living.

Your Child's World, The Book House for Children

A Gift in the Making—For Mary To Have When She Grows Up

All in the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Atlanta, Ga.

As the season for gift-giving approaches, I wish to share an idea, which to me is worth relating. It is a gift from a mother to her child, which although actually costing but a few pennies, is something that may be a priceless heritage to the child in days to come.

A mother of my acquaintance, who has no proclivity in the art of writing, decided she wanted to keep some sort of personal record of these stirring times for her "war baby," who put in an appearance just prior to Pearl Harbor. She felt the little one was entitled to some first-hand information which would be of value and interest in later years.

And, too, she wanted to make it possible for her young daughter, as she grew up, to have some glimpse into her mother's thinking, should this daughter ever feel the need of her guidance if, for any reason, they might be separated. She also wanted to give her this guidance in a form which she would understand—and accept. She knew that the audible word is sometimes forgotten, and she was such a poor writer; besides, in what form could she write to her daughter? To the younger generation, letters might seem silly, and the mother lacked both the time and talent for keeping a diary, so she conceived the idea of keeping a scrapbook just for Mary from her mother! And scrapbook it is. Wit, humor, pathos, satire, history, religion, philosophy, all are in this scrapbook for Mary.

♦ ♦ ♦

While not the actual words of the mother, these various selections reveal her individuality perhaps better than her own words could have done, since she was not gifted in writing. When one picks up a book that has been read and marked by another, it is like reading — not only the author's thoughts, but also the thoughts of the marker. So it is with anyone who compiles a scrapbook. One has an immediate insight into his character, his tastes, his inclinations, and even his background.

First there are some favorite religious quotations, their sources carefully given. Then come the cilppings, most of them from her favorite newspaper. And in the margins next to some of the stories and pictures there is a notation here and there in the mother's handwriting. For instance, beneath a picture of a young English mother and small child fleeing from Penang Island and the Japs, Mary's mother has written: "This baby is about the size of Mary at this date and resembles her in appearance. How my heart does go out to these refugees, and the many others like them, and how grateful we here in 'Blest America' are!"

In this book there are accounts of brave deeds performed by men and women and children. Some of the names are famous; others have never been heard of before. It is easy to see the names have been recorded in this book only as a matter of history.

♦ ♦ ♦

As I think about it, it is a journal of courage and kindliness, generosity and greatness, faith and understanding. It shows a mother's desire to make these beautiful qualities Mary's very own, and the scrapbook is used as one means toward this end.

Mary will always have the scrapbook and although its real purpose might be lost sight of by the next generation and the next, it may still be read with enthusiasm. Certainly the colorful pictures of this historic period—of Britain's women in battle dress and of the United States' WAVES and WACS, of Madame Chiang Kai-shek,—will be viewed with interest.

My own mother was a yeomanette in World War I, and how I wish she had kept such a scrapbook for me as Mary's mother is keeping for her. With another Christmas just around the corner, I am reminded once again that the best gifts are not the costliest.

Margaret P. Lindsey

Through the Editor's Window

Gifts of the Heart

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The gifts the Wise Men brought to the manger on that first Christmas were symbolic. The material objects in themselves would not have been worth recording. Paradoxically about gifts, when the material objects actually are so important they must be recorded, the symbolic meaning often seems less real.

We are learning the value of gifts of the heart that cannot be translated into material things: Kindness, joyous laughter, comradeship, consideration for others, affection. We know that unless these come first the material object, while useful or beautiful in itself, is, as a gift, meaningless.

We can enrich life for others and also for ourselves by giving more of these beautiful gifts of the heart. What friendship but would be the sweeter for a greater abundance of any or all of them! Take affection, for example. After kindness, it seems as if affection is greatest of them all. Someone has said that more homes have gone on the rocks for lack of the simple expression of affection than for any other cause.

♦ ♦ ♦

You and I both know families whose members never show affection for one another. One young woman of my acquaintance—who, incidentally, finds it hard, she confesses, to respond to her little girl's loving ways, much as she yearns to—says she cannot remember a demonstrative act on the part of her own mother. They were New Englanders, locked in silence when it came to feelings of the heart toward each other. It was a family tradition they did not find the strength to break. "Looking back, I know we as a family were loyal to one another," my friend said wistfully, "but we never let each other know."

♦ ♦ ♦

Affection, like kindness or any of the other expressions of love, needs to be practiced if it is to grow and flower. Its active presence is a blessing in the home. It drives away stiffness and tension. In its company troop appreciation, tenderness, laughter, and thought for others. It is one of the sweetest gifts we can bestow upon loved ones within the home—a gift symbolic of a warmth of the heart, which celebrates the Christmas holiday, holy day, with true gift-giving every day in the year.

Six Years Make A Difference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When he was ten I had to say,
"Go wash your face!" three times a day;
And if I didn't specify
One dirty inch he'd pass it by.
I'd often drag him to the glass
To see if he thought his looks would pass.

Now he's sixteen, and do I say,
"Go wash your face" three times a day?
Good gracious, no! I wait by the hour
For a chance to use the family shower!
And the only chance I have to peep
In a mirror is when he's asleep.

Jane Dahlem

The Bookshelf

Look and Learn. By Wilbur L. Beauchamp and Gertrude Crampton. Scott, Foresman and Co., Chicago, 64 cents.

A new kind of first-grade natural science book. It uses only pictures (colored) around which to build a year's course. It might be said to cash in on the comic strip idea, for stories of animals, plants, industrial skills, transportation, weather, etc., are told in pictures. In the teacher's edition is bound a preliminary section giving helps in developing each unit with the children: questions, exercises in observing, in relating the pictures to what they know, in forming ideas and understandings in the fields of natural science represented. A thoroughly interesting, stimulating treatment of the subjects, delightful for both home and school. A colorful, educational book for Daddy to look at with Junior and to talk over. The teacher's edition is full of suggestions for using the pictures. Much should be done in school, too, with this method. This is the first book in a new primary grade series by these authors. It is news in the teaching of natural science to little folks.

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'Pics Open Series Tonight Against Quebec Army Team

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Olympics, who found the Bruins of the National Hockey League a bit too much for them earlier in the week, will try their strength against a fast Canadian Senior League team tonight and tomorrow night when they face off against the Quebec Army Raiders, winners a year ago of the Maritime League championship. Both games will start at 8:30 p. m.

The 'Pics are hopeful of drawing good crowds for the short series, for it is their intention to bring down other service teams from Canada this winter if the public shows its approval. Last year, it will be remembered, the local amateurs were host to the Montreal Army outfit and the Montreal Royals.

New Ruling

Because of the new ruling issued by the RCAF, which prohibits any Air Force team from playing in a league which might qualify them for the Allan or Memorial Cup play-offs and which goes into effect Jan. 6, it is expected that many of these strong RCAF teams will be glad to come to Boston.

The Quebec team here this week end is led by two former National League stars, Paul Bibeault, who tended goal last winter for Montreal Canadiens, and big Jean Pusie, who will be best remembered for his rib-tickling antics when he was with the Bruin Cubs and during his short stay with the Bruins.

For Guy Labrie of the Olympics the series will be something of a reunion, because last year he played for the Raiders and teamed with Pusie at defense. Incidentally, it was Labrie who handled the business details at this end, for the team is French and none of the Garden office help speaks the language. Guy—pronounced to rhyme with key—is French himself, and in fact is all set to marry a girl in Quebec City who speaks no English.

"Pal" With Bruins

Missing from the Boston roster will be young Aldo Palazzari, who has been taken up by the Bruins and who will leave with them tonight for tomorrow evening's set-to with Canadiens in Montreal. This game will be the feature of the N. H. L. week end, inasmuch as it was the Bruins who stopped the Canadiens' undefeated streak at 15 games last time the two clubs met in Boston. So far this season the series between Bruins and Canadiens has been a stand-off, each club having won one, lost one, and tied two.

Palazzari will play right wing on the Bruins' third line with Art Jackson at center and Harvey Jackson at left wing. Buzz Boll will play right wing on the top line with Bill Cowley at center and Herb Cain at left wing. Don Gallinger, back in action after a short illness, will center for Bep Guidolin and Bill Calladine.

Also returning to action after a lay-off in the exhibition game against the Olympics will be Dit Clapper and Bert Gardiner, both of whom starred in the Bruins' defeat of Chicago here last Tuesday. Jack Crawford and Flash Hollett round out the defense crew.

At Garden Tuesday

The Bruins return to the Garden next Tuesday night to face the strengthened Toronto Maple Leafs, who now have big Reg Hamilton back with them after his short stay in the Canadian Army. Tuesday, incidentally, will be the fourth game in six days for the Leafs, who will have the right to feel tired but who will probably come up with their usual outstanding game. After Tuesday most of the Bruins will leave for Canada to spend the Christmas holidays with their families. They will reassemble in Detroit Sunday, Dec. 26.

In other N. H. L. games this week end, Chicago is at Toronto tonight, while tomorrow Detroit will play at Rangers and Toronto at Chicago. Manager Jack Adams of the Red Wings is planning to use his third goal-tender in as many games against the New Yorkers, having called up young Harry Lumley from the Indianapolis Capitals. Last Thursday he replaced Jimmy Franks with Normie Smith, but Smith cannot play too many road games because of his war job in Detroit. Franks has gone to Indianapolis to replace Lumley.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Ag
Montreal	12	2	3	27	80	37
Boston	8	7	3	19	86	89
Chicago	9	7	0	18	67	66
Toronto	8	8	2	18	75	73
Detroit	6	6	3	15	57	57
New York	1	14	1	3	52	95

Huskies Favored Over Trojans In Rose Bowl Game

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP)—The University of Washington which never has won a Rose Bowl football game, is favored over the University of Southern California, which never had lost one.

That makes an appropriate end for a topsy-turvy season.

The U. S. C. Trojans, who meet the Huskies of Washington here New Year's Day, are unbeaten in six Rose Bowl outings. Washington got one tie, with Navy in 1924, then lost to Alabama in 1926 and to Pittsburgh in 1937.

Biggest Washington trouble: the other northern schools of the Pacific Coast Conference dropped football, so the Huskies' competition was limited to Whitman and service elevens. But there's a nine-week lay-off between the Huskies' last game and the Rose Bowl, and Coach Pest Welch may find it hard to have his boys in shape after such a prolonged vacation.

Washington's edge stems mainly from its 27-7 victory over March Field, a team which crushed Southern California, 35-0, but this comparison is belittled by coast experts who claim March Field failed to take Washington seriously.

Should the game be so close an extra point might decide it, watch out for the Trojans: They've registered 20 Rose Bowl touchdowns—and added the point after 18 of them.

New Ruling Hits Air Force Teams

TORONTO, Dec. 18 (AP)—RCAF headquarters have ruled that no Air Force teams may take part in hockey league competition that might possibly qualify the team to play for the Allan Cup or Memorial Cup, emblematic of Canadian amateur supremacy.

The new ruling, which goes into effect Jan. 6, provides that the teams may play intramural games, compete in local garrison leagues, and oppose other service clubs in limited exhibitions.

Cooks Still In Ice Game With Barons

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—President Al Sutphin of Cleveland's Barons doesn't believe too many Cooks can spoil a hockey team, so he added Fred (Bun) Cook to a club that already included brothers Bill as coach and—before his enlistment in the coast guard—Alex as a veteran center.

Bun succeeded his older brother as the Barons' pilot and led them to first place in the western division, while Bill became the new general manager, concentrating on scouting and farm operations. The reunion ended a six-season American Hockey League rivalry during which Bun directed the Providence Reds and Bill guided the Barons. For four solid years, 1937 through 1941, they monopolized the league title, each winning twice.

With Rangers

Bun broke into big-time hockey with Bill's team, the Soo Greyhounds, in the early 1920's. The Cooks went to the New York Rangers in 1926, and with Frank Boucher at center, made up one of the greatest lines in history, getting 1,105 points in 553 games.

"We scored a lot of goals," Bun recalls, "but for the first four months we had a big advantage. We had just come from western Canada, where we had played in a league which allowed forward passing. The National League approved it just when we came up, so until the other fellows got used to the thing we simply left them standing still."

The brothers played against each other only a few times—the year Bun transferred from the Rangers to Boston.

Bumped Me

"He bumped me," Bun reports, "and got chased to the penalty box for it. When Bill was on that ice, his own brother got the same treatment as anyone, provided they were playing for the opposition."

Bill's new job keeps him in the hinterlands of Canada most of the time, lining up young players, touring with scouts and making deals.

Explaining the change in coaches, the Barons' president says "business became too heavy for me to spend much time chasing around Canada. The name of Bill Cook is famous throughout that country, and Bill himself is a great selling point for Cleveland hockey. The only way to line up talent is to have a good man in the field and Bill's the man."

Pusie the Great

By a Staff Photographer

Visiting Boston Again

Jean Pusie, the volatile and explosive Frenchman who amazed the local hockey public with his antics when he was here with the Bruins and the Cruin Cubs, returns to Boston this week end with the Quebec Army Raiders, who face the Olympics at the Garden tonight and tomorrow night. Jean can be guaranteed to add a bit to the excitement. Above he is shown as he appeared when playing for Boston.

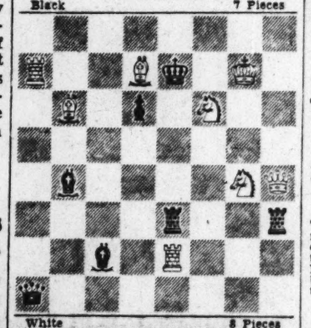
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

December 18, 1943

Problem No. 2633
By E. L. Deiss

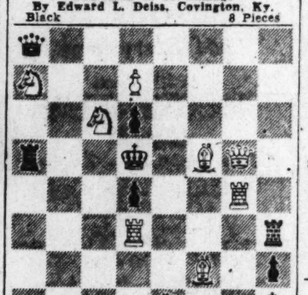
Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
8/R2BK1K1/1B1p1Kt2/8/1b4KtQ/4r2r/-2b1R3/q7
White to play and mate in two
(A revised version of No. 2609.)

Problem No. 2634
Dedicated to F. Gamage
By Edward L. Deiss, Covington, Ky.

Black 8 Pieces



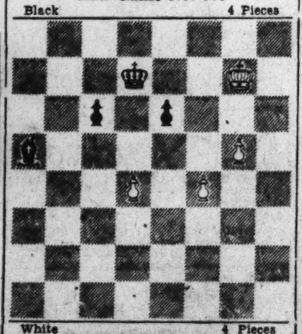
White 9 Pieces
q7/Kt2P4/2Ktp4/r2k1BQ1/3p2R1/3R3r/-5B1p/4kt2K
White to play and mate in two
(The final entry of the second Informal Composing Tourney. The award of the judge, Alain White, will be published shortly.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2631. Q-KB8
No. 2632. Q-Q7
End-Game No. 677 White draws: 1 K-B6, B-R4; 2 K-Q5, B-B6; 3 P-R7, P-B4; 4 P-Q7, K-K2; 5 P-B8(Q)ch, KxQ; 6 K-Q6, P-B5; 7 K-Q5, P-B6; 8 K-B4 and draws.
No. 2626, B-B8 stands as solution. If 1 . . . P-Kt4; 2 Kt-K7. Many close tries in this problem.

End-Game No. 678

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and draw
(Another of Reti's masterpieces, submitted by B. Barnes.)

United States Chess Federation

George Sturgis, president of the United States Chess Federation, has just sent out his second "Monthly Letter" dealing with chess and the federation. He reports 150 new members since August. To help the federation grow, Reuben Fine and Koltanowski have offered to give simultaneous exhibitions, each participant contributing a dollar, which would pay for his own federation membership. In addition, he would receive a copy of the federation yearbook.

Chess suffers, in comparison with other popular pastimes, because it does not present an exciting spectacle to draw ticket-buyers. It's too easy and comfortable for the chess lover to play over master games in his own home. And yet tournaments must be financed. Adequate prizes must be offered, various other expenses met. The ideal way would be for national championships, for example, to be supported mainly by the federation, instead of by passing the hat to a few generous patrons. This is one reason to support the federation. Another reason is that the federation offers material helpful in starting chess clubs or classes, in popularizing the game. A third would be the sponsoring of local championships, the winners to compete in a national championship with representatives from all sections of the country.

But none of this is possible without not hundreds but thousands of members. Let's encourage such enthusiasts as George Sturgis of Boston, M. S. Kuhns and E. A. Wagner of Chicago, Paul Giers of Syracuse, and George E. Roosevelt and L. Walter Stephens of New York, to name only the officers, to give more of their time.

The best way to do this is to send the dollar membership fee to Paul G. Giers, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, 2304 South Avenue, Syracuse 7, N. Y.

Pennsylvania Championship

The 1943 Pennsylvania champion is Thomas C. Gutekunst of Allentown, winner of the fifth annual state chess association tournament, held this year over the Labor Day week end at the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh. R. P. Smith of Pittsburgh and M. Simsak of Bethlehem trailed by a half point with 5½-1½.

Amateur Championship Games
Irregular

Mengarini White	Battell Black	Mengarini White	Battell Black
1 P-QR3	P-Q4	17 QR-B	QxKKt
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 RxB	P-K4
3 Kt-KB3	B-B4	19 Kt-Q5	QxR
4 P-B4	PxP	20 KtxBch	K-R
5 Kt-B3	P-K3	21 KtxR	KtxRP
6 B-Kt5	B-K2	22 KxKt	PxB
7 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	23 PxKt	PxPch
8 KtxQBP	Castles	24 PxP	RxKt
9 P-KKt3	P-B4	25 QxKtP	RxP
10 B-Kt2	PxP	26 QxBP	R-K4
11 QxP	P-KR3	27 P-B3	Q-QB4
12 B-B4	Kt-B4	28 Q-Kt6	Q-K6
13 Q-K3	B-B7	29 R-QKt	R-K
14 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt5	30 K-Kt2	Q-K2
15 Q-B3	Q-Q6	31 R-Kt7	Q-B
16 Castles	QR-B	32 RxRP	Resigns

Ruy Lopez

Almgren White	Squire Black	Almgren White	Squire Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 KtxKt	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 RxKP	Q-Q2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	12 P-QR4	P-K15
4 B-R4	Kt-KB3	13 Q-K2	B-K2
5 P-Q4	PxP	14 RxB	PxB
6 Castles	P-QKt4	15 RxKP	CastlesKR
7 B-Kt3	KtxKP	16 Q-B4	Kt-QR4
8 R-K	P-Q4	17 RxBch	and wins
9 Kt-QB3	B-K3		

Favor Giants Over Redskins In Grid Game

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Three times is out even in the National Football League, so the New York Giants and Washington Redskins dare the weatherman for the last time tomorrow afternoon on the frozen turf of the Polo Grounds, with 55,000 watching to see which team is to be straight-armed out of a juicy play-off date with the Chicago Bears.

Reports from the Bears' front den that over $100,000 already is in the Dec. 26 pay-off till can be expected to spur on the Redskins and New Yorkers, who have been trying to decide the eastern-half championship for three Sundays running.

When the teams started their December shopping for some extra holiday money, Steve Owen's men were supposed to be taken in short order. But they have beaten Sammy Baugh and Company twice and now are favored to do it again.

Owen's strategy in the first two games has been to cover the Washington catchers and let Sammy do all the pitching he can. The emphasis has been on eliminating long touchdown tosses instead of trying to stop the throwing altogether. It's worked so far, but many wise football men can't imagine a team with Baugh in the line-up losing four in a row. Washington bowed to Philadelphia the week before they started their December feuding with the Giants.

If things run according to form, it will be Billy Paschal's line-pounding and Emery Nix's passing versus the mighty Baugh, but things haven't been running to form this football season.

Both coaches are in the same spot. They have to win, yet they want to keep as much as possible under the hood for the Bears if they do get past this one. The customers seem to enjoy the situation, and are reported paying $6.60 for some of the choice $3.30 locations.

Miami Golfers Hope for Break In the Weather

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Golfers whose scores were as wet as the rain-soaked greens began the third round of the $5,000 Miami open tournament today with their hopes pinned on a weather forecast.

Clearing skies were promised after two days of mist-shrouded fairways and the faltering favorites set out after two speeding civilian workers who stole the lead from National Open Champion Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Steve Warga, Jr., radio operator at Pan American Field, in shouting distance of the Miami Springs course, took command yesterday with a 35-35—70 to card a 139. He plays in the mornings and hurries to his swing-shift job.

Joe Zarhardt, Norristown, Pa., professional on leave from a defense job, who hasn't been on a golf course more than a dozen times this year, moved into second place with a 34-36—70, making it 141 for two days.

The story yesterday was poor putting. Balls skidded and hopped on the slippery grass. Even Wood lost the magic that gave him eight one-putt greens on the opening day and a sub-par 68. He added 38-37—75 and found himself in third place with 143.

The amateur struggle between Ensign Willie Turnesa, former National amateur champion, and Earl Christiansen, Miami policeman, remained tied at 144. Both had 36-38—74 yesterday.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Dodgers won't get the use of the West Point field house for their spring training activities until 5:45 p. m. on week days—which ought to be ideal preparation for playing night games . . . Lester Patrick, whose last competitive hockey effort was when he donned the goalie's pads in that famous 1928 Stanley Cup playoff, put on his skates again this week to give a few lessons to Roger Leger, who has a lot to learn about playing defense.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although they didn't give it much publicity, Big Six Conference officials decided last week that wartime competition by military and Naval trainees wouldn't count against them after the war . . . Thus a boy could play a couple of football seasons as a trainee and then be eligible for the full three years as a civilian . . . Freshmen entering after last March 1, including civilians, will get four years of varsity eligibility . . . Dan Ferris still is looking for most of those 250,000 volunteers to help the A. A. U. development program.

♪ ♪ ♪

After receiving a letter from Gabe Paul, former Cincinnati road secretary of the Cincinnati Reds, postmarked Camp Blanding, Fla., Secretary Eddie Brannick of the Giants demanded: "Who said the government wouldn't let baseball men go to Florida?"

♪ ♪ ♪

The day the Oklahoma Aggies' basketball team beat City College in the Garden, Coach Hank Iba decided to send Robert (Injun Joe) Nipp into the game in the last three seconds . . . As he started for the floor, Nipp asked: "Which is my man, coach?" . . . Iba gasped. "Boy, we're playing a zone defense tonight; there are three seconds to go; just report and then stand still on the court."

♪ ♪ ♪

In a recent poll, Marines in the South Pacific voted pro football as the sport most likely to gain in popularity after the war . . . News must be slow reaching them out there; it's already gained . . . Before it's too late, the Ottumwa, Iowa, Naval Air Station wants to claim some sort of a basketball consistency prize. In the first two games, four players hit exactly the same point totals each time out while high scorer Francis Lynch, formerly of St. Benedict's, hit seven field goals each time but added a free throw in the second.

Notre Dame Stars Unable to Report

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Coaches Andy Kerr of Colgate and Dr. George Hauser of Minnesota will have to revamp their line-up of the All-East football team which meets an All-West eleven in the annual grid game in San Francisco New Year's Day.

As the squad assembled here, the coaches were advised that two Notre Dame stars, Fullback Jim Mello and Center Herb Coleman, would be unable to play because of their imminent induction into the Navy V-5 program.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 17

Bainbridge Navy 47, Aberdeen Bombers 39.
Norfolk Naval Air 60, Hampden-Sydney 31.
Mt. St. Mary's 65, Juniata 39.
Sampson Naval 58, Fort Ontario 30.
Kansas 32, Ft. Riley 31.
Olathe Naval Air 51, Washburn 30.
Marshall (W. Va.) 46, Maryland 39.
Canisius 48, Baldwin-Wallace 40.
Long Island Univ. 56, Rider 42.
Central Michigan 55, Calvin 41.
M. I. T. 43, Bates 36.
Northeastern 62, Boston Naval Dispensary 36.
Texas Christian 49, Texas Tech 34.
West Virginia 51, Fairmont 31.
Ottumwa Naval Air 63, Simpson 14.
Iowa Pre-Flight 65, St. Ambrose 23.
Southeast Missouri State Tchrs. 38, Murray, Ky., State Tchrs. 22.
Scout Field 30, Concordia 28.
Cherry Point Marines 61, N. C. State 29.
North Carolina Pre-Flight 61, Charleston C. O. 36.
Peru Tchrs. 43, Western (Ohio) 40.
Camp Grant 54, Glenview Naval Air 46.
Chicago Navy Pier 35, Gary Elks 21.
Alma 45, Kalamazoo 37.
Fort Custer 50, Michigan Normal 31.
Kirtland Field 40, New Mexico U. 39 (overtime).
Warrensburg Tchrs. 29, Westminster 30.
Rice 61, Ellington Field Officers 46.

Four-Player Swap

ST. PAUL, Dec. 18 (AP)—The St. Paul club of the American Association has announced a four-player swap with Montreal, International League.

St. Paul obtained Outfielder Alphonsus John Simononis, Pitcher Bill Webb, Infielder Leighton Kimball, and Catcher Dominik Castro for Infielder Salty Parker (former Saint Manager), Catcher Stan Andrews, Outfielder Allen Hunt, and Pitcher Howard Belknap.

Queen Chosen

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP)—Wartime restrictions have trimmed the Rose Bowl of some of its trimmings, but—there's no shortage of pretty girls.

Naomi Riordan, 17-year-old amateur actress and dancer, will be Queen of the Tournament of Roses, featuring a New Year's Day football game between Southern California and Washington.

Oddities

Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Penn and Princeton will go ahead with league baseball next season. Yale and Harvard will not compete.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gus Mauch, new trainer of the Yankees, handled football training for New York University, Manhattan and the New York Giants.

♪ ♪ ♪

Emile Verban, brought up from Columbus, is to have Lou Klein's second base job with the Cards.

Maroons Lose 44th

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—The University of Chicago basketball team, which won its 1941-42 opener, then lost 20 straight and dropped 19 more in 1942-43, suffered its fifth beating of the season last night. The South Chicago Coast Guard Station whipped the Maroons, 39-37, their 44th consecutive loss.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE
Vocational Counselling for Office Personnel
718 Langford Building

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES
Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	36c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	24c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information" to The Christian Science Monitor, Cor. Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

RESTAURANTS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Highland Hotel
"EVERY MEAL A PLEASANT MEMORY"
Extends
— Season's Greetings —
to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BOSTON

A delicious, old-fashioned
CHRISTMAS DINNER
Fresh Young Turkey, giblet gravy, stuffing, cranberry sauce, Hubbard squash, potato, rolls and butter.
Choice of
Apple pie with ice cream, mince pie with custard sauce, squash pie with cheese. Tea, coffee.
85c

HOTEL MINERVA CAFE
AT SYMPHONY STATION, BOSTON
SPECIAL
Christmas Dinner $2.00
TURKEY—WITH ALL THE FIXIN'S
Served From 11:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Music-Entertainment in the Afternoon and evening—make reservations now.

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE

LING NAM
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 45c up
Dinners 60c up
Sunday Dinners 60c
11 A. M. to 3 A. M.
183 Massachusetts Ave.
COM. 9808

WASHINGTON ST. MILK HAWLEY
Sadie Kelley's
MILK ST. COUNTER SERVICE
DAILY 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Have your cut of 12" PIE
Something Good SADIE KELLEY'S CUPBOARD
TABLE SERVICE 11:30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
OPEN 5 WEEK DAYS and SUNDAY
CLOSED SATURDAY
75 CHESTNUT ST. ROOT WALK

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
New buffet luncheons served in the Provincial Room
222 Newbury Street COM. 9370

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

For Luncheon or Dinner
when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings come to
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel Street
Brookline

For the Finest in Foods Visit
MAMMY'S
STEAKS, CHOPS, CHICKEN
Featured for Sunday Dinners
NO LIQUOR SERVED
294 Harvard St. Next to Coolidge Corner Theatre

CHINA INN
FINE FOOD
250-252 HARVARD STREET
At Coolidge Cor. opp. Longwood Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

"ALWAYS SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT"
ROSOFF'S
CLUB LUNCHEONS from 55c
CLUB DINNERS from 85c
A FAVORITE RESTAURANT WITH NEW YORKERS

DES MOINES, IOWA

Enjoy Luncheons, Tea or Dinner
Served in comfort in our delightful Georgian Room or Garden Buffet—11 A.M. to 8 P.M. Dining-dancing and entertainment every evening.
YOUNKERS TEA ROOM

CLASSIFIED

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

If you can't work full time, come and work part time. You'll get a thrill out of your RAYTHEON job. It's a job where ability shows, and women shine at this work. Conditions are pleasant and workers of the type you'll like.

ARMY E NAVY

Apply in person—we'll pay carfare within 10 miles of Newton. If you have been employed in another essential industry, bring release from last employer or from War Manpower Commission, 9 Beacon St., Boston.

RAYTHEON NEWTON

55 Chapel St., Newton, Mass.

From NEWTON CORNER take Bemis Bus. It goes past our door. From WATERTOWN SQUARE take Needham Bus; ride about 4 or 5 minutes. Get off at Chapel Street.

SPECIAL BUSSES FROM PINEHURST, BURLINGTON, WOBURN, LEXINGTON, ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

BRANCHES IN MARLBORO AND HUDSON

BANK POSITIONS OPEN
Essential Activity
ADDING MACHINE OPERATORS
TYPISTS
GENERAL CLERICAL POSITIONS
and PAGE GIRLS
With or without experience
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OF THE
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION
9 Beacon Street, Boston

TYPISTS
PAYROLL CLERK
Some Experience Necessary
Apply
Local U. S. Employment Service
or
J. W. GREER CO.
119 Windsor Street, Cambridge

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, social service, $35 plus lunches; probate trust bookkeeper, $30; several junior bookkeepers, $25-$30. MISS PARKER'S BUSINESS SERVICE, 9 Park St., Boston.

JUNIOR CLERK
for Filing and Record Keeping
CLERK
for Production Records
CLERK
for Inventory Posting
HOLTZER-CABOT ELECTRIC CO.
125 Amory Street, Jamaica Plain
or
U. S. Employment Service
9 Beacon Street, Boston

STENOGRAPHER in essential business; experience not necessary; permanent position. TRANSIT BUS SALES INC., 60 New Cross St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 5300.

COOK for 25 people; 1 day a week off; $100.00 a month with maintenance. Write 300 South St., Chestnut Hill 67, Mass. Phone Parkway 0300.

GENERAL houseworker for family 3 adults, 2 children; no heavy cleaning. Phone F. 3-3015, or write Box X-53, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION FOR LADY living New York City hotel; light cooking; references. Write Box L-15, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED immediately, woman for general housework; 2 weeks Christmas or longer; adults; live in; good pay. Winchester 2493 (Mass.).

COOK wanted immediately — accommodator for one week. Call Mrs. B. H. VAUGHAN, 57 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. KIR 0297.

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

POWER PLANT WORK
Men Wanted — Experience not necessary

APPLY ANY DAY, 8:30 a. m.-5:00 p. m., MONDAY TO FRIDAY, at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Head Place (rear 39 Boylston Street), Boston. Be sure to bring Social Security card and birth certificate.

NOTE: Men already engaged in essential war industries cannot be considered.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Bank Positions Open
Essential Activity
Night Clerks for Check Department. With or without experience. Shipping Clerks and Porters.
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
of the
War Manpower Commission
9 BEACON ST., BOSTON

Bank Positions Open
Essential Activity
Junior Accountant
Junior Audit Clerk
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
of the
War Manpower Commission
9 BEACON ST., BOSTON

PERMANENT POSITION
Manufacturer wants man to learn repair and servicing of small business machines in Boston branch office, with the opportunity later of advancing to a well-paid sales position. This work is listed as an essential occupation. We might consider a man with limited physical disability. Applicant should give in confidential letter a full description of himself, qualifications, salary needed. Write Mr. E. M. Woodward, The Elwynn Sterling System Company, R. 446, Old South Building, Boston.

A LEADING manufacturer of accounting machines requires for postwar expansion the immediate services of men well founded in accounting knowledge and experience.

Successful applicants must have a pleasing personality, a desire to sell, and the ambition to succeed. Starting salary dependent on qualifications and experience.

Apply by letter to Box E-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT. TWENTY-FIVE Years' active public accounting practice; thorough knowledge preparation of pay roll, Federal and State income tax reports, financial, profit and loss statements, monthly or periodic audits; personal attention, prompt service; available for one or two additional reputable clients; out-of-city engagements accepted. JULIUS JONAS, 270 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Telephone CHickering 4-1826.

YOUNG MAN, 30, with dependent mother, seeks better essential job requiring personal contact. Ten years public relations and secretarial experience. Well-educated, tall, good appearance, adaptable, Anglo-Saxon. Typing and shorthand. Will travel. Write Box W-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ENGLISH-AMERICAN, Christian Scientist, college graduate, read, help children with English, French, piano. Stay afternoons, evenings. Write Box G-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAPABLE and cultured widow desires to serve as companion; secretarial services if needed; will go anywhere; refs. exchanged. F-14 Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—High school girl wishes to care for children or help with housework during Christmas vacation and Saturdays; Protestant. Culver 2163-J.

PRACTICAL nurse, companion; experience references; prefer near or west of Boston. Write H. E. F., 97 Prospect St., Manchester, N. H.

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST: Sundays and Wednesdays. First Church of Christ, Scientist, 901 No. Broadway, Pitman, New Jersey.

CLASSIFIED (Continued)

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1016, BOSTON

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, Dec. 4, navy blue envelope style purse 4" by 2½" containing large sum of money, in vicinity Uptown Theater, Boston, or in cab driving to Chestnut Hill, Brookline. Reward. Call Asp. 7000.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST from 5 Bryant St., Cambridge, Mass., 5 mo. red and white spaniel puppy. Liberal reward for recovery. Dial TRO. 0197.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens, Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6600. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St. Watertown, Mass. Wat. 6766

BELMONT PIANO SERVICE—Expert piano tuning and repair service in all its branches. Cap. 3561 (Boston).

UPHOLSTERERS

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Cleaned. All Makes. Han. 3121
ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 126 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED to buy two second-hand rugs, any plain tone, blue or green preferred; size about 8x6. MARY BUCK, 8 Bethel Street, East Norwalk, Conn.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.
Member F. T. D.
FIVE POINTS
1919 11th Ave., South
Phone 7-3103
Birmingham

Birmingham's Largest Women's Apparel Store
New
Williams
1911 THIRD AVENUE
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Phone 2-6615

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's
THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.
Tel. 2-5647

Crossword Quiz Answers

ALABAMA

MOBILE (Continued)

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in
Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA Retail Stores in FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Everglades Flower Shop
PHONE 206 2209 Carson Street

JACKSONVILLE

Harry Howell's Restaurant
Where those in the know in Jacksonville go.
228 ADAMS STREET
Across from the George Washington Hotel
Since 1931

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

BERRIER'S
ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat
by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and
SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 8-6335

Elgin Watches
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY
Sterling Silver
Sheaffer Pens
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

MIAMI

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Shop
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7096
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

SEYBOLD
INSURAGE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors
Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 3 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA
SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED
DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 23445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

SHEPHERD STORAGE CO.
LONG DISTANCE
MOVING & STORAGE
Expert Packing and Crating
600 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 3-8510

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
7432 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1871

Pierre
MERCHANT TAILORS
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-3812

ORLANDO

The Glidden Paint Store
Time Tested Paints and Spred
Artists Supplies
Linoleum — Broadfelt
Airplane and Ship Models
228 No. Orange Ave. Phone 6001
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

"The Gloria Hat Shoppe"
Has a large assortment of distinctive styles of brimmed hats and berets which make you look your best.
2 Wash. St. Arcade Orlando, Fla.

INSURANCE
JOHN S. HORST—*Agency*
R. C. LEEDY—*Associate*
All Kinds of Insurance
30 E. Church Street Tel. 2-3713

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
330 Main Street Phone 2251

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
ARROW SHIRTS
PEERLESS
CLOTHES SHOP
338 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Furniture for any Home
Lafayette at Hyde Park 1167-1169 Fla. Avenue

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

Boden's Pancetta
TAMPA, FLA.

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
MILK—CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

INSURANCE
INSURANCE ENGINEERING
B. D. COLE INC.
CONSTANT SERVICE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits
State Inspected
Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines
Place Orders Now for Christmas Boxes
2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVERDERE ROAD

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR
Millinery—Accessories
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON
• JEWELERS •
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at
STERCHI'S
Cherry at Broadway

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Brogdon Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Shren to Your Clothes

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH (Continued)

FRUIT CAKES
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET E. AST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST & COMPANY
13 West State Street

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

H. V. JOHNSON & SON
for
Coal—Fuel Oil
Coke
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1899
SANITONE
We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs
DIAL 3-5191

TIRES, TUBES, RECAPPING, AUTO AND HOME SUPPLIES
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
FOURTH AND BREVARD STREETS
TELEPHONE 3-4134

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

BOOKS:—
School Books and Stationery, also Latest Novels and Biographies, Maps, Writing Materials, Handbags, etc.
Maskew Miller Limited
29 Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:
FISH, POULTRY AND PROVISIONS
Home-Made Pickles a Speciality. We stock Heinz Food Products. Rumford's Baking Powder.
6-8, Commercial Road (close to Station) Phone 22408

Smythe's Tyre & Battery (Pty) Ltd.
491/3, Smith Street, Durban
FOR TYRE REPAIRING, RETREADING AND VULCANIZING. BATTERY SERVICE AND CAR LUBRICATION.
PHONES 22284 and 24949

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25389

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention. Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings. (Skyscraper)
330, West Street

ANSTEY'S
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION STORE

JEANNE
(MISS J. TUMMER)
Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres
McFIE'S ARCADE

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. South (Pty) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

The Moore Shoe
For Satisfaction and Value in FOOTWEAR
368, West Street, Durban

COCKERTONS
for FINEST FRUIT
FRESH VEGETABLES
FARM BUTTER, EGGS, etc.
Stall 35 City Market, Durban, & 249A, Pine Street Durban

Mitchell Park Tea Rooms
In the Park — Phone 37772
TOWN DEPOT: 74, FIELD ST.
CAKE ORDERS PHONE 22719
SANDWICH ORDERS PHONE 24491
CAKES and CATERING A SPECIALITY
We have our own bakery

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

THE MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts — Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout
Cleghorns
P.O. Box 6107 and KERK STS. Phone No. 22-0311
JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7965, 33/7966. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

June's and O. K. Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
Eloff St., Johannesburg
Owned and Controlled by
I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

PAINTINGS
RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY
on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES.
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3894

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list

96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6819

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: L. Lovely and O. Van Diepelen
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY, Limited
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg.

PIETERMARITZBURG

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery
204, Church Street Phone 2619

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG
(Continued)

A. ROSS & CO. Ltd.
DEPARTMENT STORE
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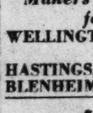
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun

Drawn by Private Arnie Mossler

"This is your Christmas present, honey. It's one of those pretty gold bars so many of the boys are wearing."

Is This the Army?

Posters Displace Pin-ups

(Associated Press Features)
Camp Polk, La.

A reconnaissance company is divorcing pin-up art in favor of home-made posters of enemy aircraft, the idea being that they are more likely to come in contact with a Focke-Wulfe than with Betty Grable, and that not even a Focke-Wulfe in sheep's clothing can fool the man who's sketched and painted one.

Said company Commander Gerold E. Griffin of Hartford, Conn.:

"These full-color paintings are plastered all over our diggings, and when the men relax evenings they play a regular game of identifying one another's pictures. They learn more in a week that way than we could teach in a month of lecturing."

♪ ♪ ♪

Postwar Plans

Camp Claiborne, La.

If an official survey made here can be considered a cross-section of Army opinion, only 2 per cent of the nation's soldiers expect to remain in the Army after the war.

Eighty-six per cent of the men here said they expect to return to their pre-induction jobs. Most of them said they are doing the same type of work in the Army that they did in civilian life, and will require little "brushing up."

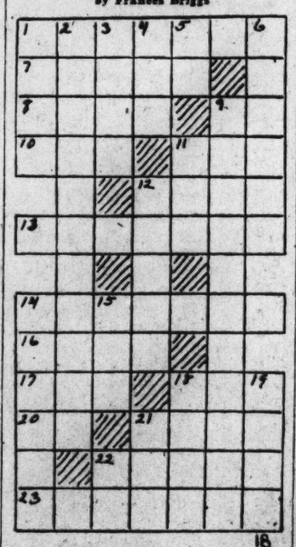
Twelve per cent are undecided as to the future, and don't expect to make up their minds until peace is a more solid prospect.

A Verse for Today . . .

Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure.—II TIM. 2:19

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—For what kind of meat is Bologna, Italy, famous?
7—Decoys are what?
8—What mountain was divided from Olympus by Vale of Tempe?
9—Mister (abbr.).
10—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
11—What dessert is mentioned in rhyme about Simple Simon?
12—What is subject of a descriptive and narrative poem by Cowper?
13—Who is coupled with Cadmus in certain poem by Swift?
14—Player of the contrabass is what?
16—What were used to propel a hireme?
17—What is the poetic name of India?
18—What is a kind of short open epaut?
20—Civil service (abbr.).
21—What is an easy gait?
22—What term is used in fencing and in ballet dancing?
23—What sultan of Egypt and Syria opposed the crusaders?

Down

1—What is any of various American wild plums?
2—What persons are referred to as "men from down under"?
3—What do you call either one of the Boers?
4—Where did the fabulous hippocampus dwell?
5—What is it?
6—What is it that Archimedes is said to have exclaimed upon perceiving law of displacement?
9—What river is scene of Edna Ferber's "River Boat"?
11—Dance step.
15—An opera in whose target in certain opera?
16—Earth is said to praise God with her thousand what?
18—What is one of cities of Nebraska?
19—What would you describe this color of flower?
20—What is that part of a hammer opposite the face?
21—What is name of a river of Chile?
23—Chauffeur (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

18

In Lighter Vein

Important Looking

There was an amusing incident in Lisbon the other day. A stranger was seen wandering round one of the Embassies. "Who is he?" queried a secretary. "I expect he's come about some peace terms," replied an attache. So another attache said to the stranger, "Have you come about the peace terms, my man?" "No," riposted the stranger with considerable hauteur, "I'm looking for the leak in the cistern."—Beachcomber.

Boston Version?

Ed Scanlan, columnist of the Buffalo News, has what he calls a Boston version of the famous "pistol packin' song." Here it is:

O, drop that lethal weapon, Mater,
Disengage it from your hip!
Toter of that liquidator,
Release it from your grip!

So It Seemed

Friend of ours took his five-year-old daughter to the circus recently. When the audience had finished applauding a sensational acrobatic team, she turned to her father, wearing a puzzled frown. "Daddy," she asked, "why is everybody making patty cake?"—Akron Beacon-Journal.

This Man Had an Idea

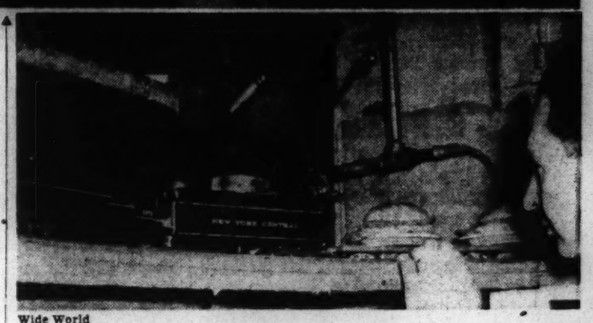
Home for Christmas, 1943

Homeward bound for Christmas, homeward bound!
Good-bye for ten days to the cold stern sound
On drowsy mornings of the chapel bell,
To the proctor's warning footstep in the hall!
Today schoolboys in holiday elation,
Books left behind, go homeward for vacation.
Whistling, singing school songs to beguile
The impatient hours, lurching in the aisle
Of burdened trains, squeezing through the door
Of crowded motor busses, out they pour;
Stumbling over baggage, out they hurry
To parents waiting in good-natured flurry.
How heavily the silence falls upon
The other passengers now they have gone!

♪ ♪ ♪

Oh, let them for this Christmas holiday
Out-talk that other one whose strident voice,
Shouting above them all, has final say,
Leaving no pause for argument, no choice!
Let home be festive, filled with special joy
At Christmas time for each returning boy!

—Mary Ferguson Legler


Wide World

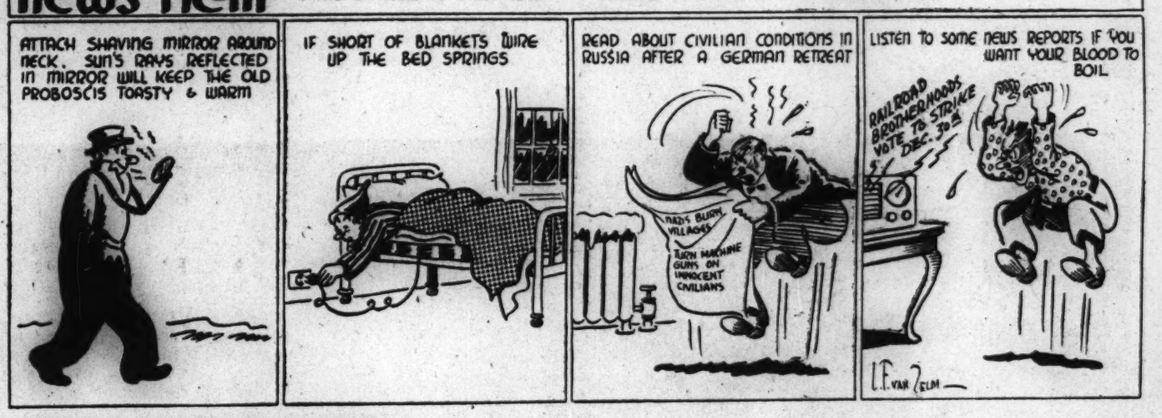
Bill Brooks of Royal Oak, Mich., is a rugged individualist when it comes to running a restaurant. A model train carries the food around to his customers. Brooks runs the place as a one-man miniature restaurant and refuses to hire any help, even if the place is crowded. If the place gets too crowded he locks the door. In the lower photograph Brooks is shown "shipping" a load of hamburgers to a customer.

Brevities

The Führer has summoned the leaders of all the satellite nations for an important round-the-table monologue.—Punch (c).

Fathers will need stronger apron strings if they are going to keep the children in at night.—Indianapolis News.

NEWS ITEM— HINTS ON HOW TO KEEP WARM AS COLD WAVE GRIPS MOST OF COUNTRY.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I.F. VAN ZELM

Christmas Shopping Hint

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Perfectly Obvious*

By RODGERS

Sponge and some of her friends had a caterwauling party on our back fence last night-
"Before you try to sing Christmas carols again, you and your friends should practice up a bit." I told her this A.M.
"But we weren't singing Christmas carols," said She-
"Huh! Are you telling me!" I wagged-

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Holds the Line*

By THE HAGERS

I made a bold attempt to hide From my persistent shopping guide;
But Percy Goldeneye was quick. I then resorted to a trick.
PHONE
Inside a phone booth I proposed To stay until the store was closed.
PHONE
He stood outside my stuffy pen And quacked, "We're open nights till ten!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1943 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" (2)

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reparations and Reform

What shall be done with Germany? One answer that has recently been evoking the warmest kind of discussion is the plan for using German workers to rebuild what German soldiers have destroyed.

The plan has many variations. One follows a Russian pattern in providing that labor corps should be organized by the Allies and employed in reconstruction. Workers would be taken from Germany much as she has taken workers from other countries to serve her war industries. The Russians already have a system of what they euphemistically call "camps for people who love to work." They estimate that the Germans have caused damage amounting to twelve times the reparations assessed against the Reich in the last war, and they propose to use armies of German workers and quantities of German materials and machine tools for reconstruction.

Those who propose that "labor reparations" be adopted as a policy by the United Nations point out that they cut right through most of the difficulties experienced after the last war. Germany would not need foreign loans to make such restitution. Countries which claimed reparations could take them in goods and services. If they were unwilling to take goods and services there would be no pretense about payment in money.

Some of the advocates of this method are as much interested in its secondary effects as in the repairing of damage done. They believe that by depriving Germany of the services of armies of skilled and unskilled labor for several years her industrial capacity to make war would be curtailed. Others see social effects, such as a retardation of the German birth rate, which would also limit her future power of aggression.

Others who feel that the most essential thing is to convince the German people that war does not pay, say that having to rebuild what has been torn down would be a helpful and fundamentally corrective experience. Certainly thoughtful people will be interested in reform as well as restitution, and it is easy to agree that hard work might teach a more lasting lesson than some of the "punishments" which vengeance would inflict.

Objections are raised to the plan on both theoretical and practical grounds. It is said the system as outlined makes no distinction between Nazis and ordinary German citizens who have had a more passive part in the attack on civilization. Certain British and American labor leaders oppose it as blocking the development of a strong labor movement in postwar Germany, which they feel would be a safeguard of peace.

It is also pointed out that although Russian labor is not afraid of unemployment or the lowering of living standards by imported workers, other countries might find serious social problems in the presence of German work armies. It is recalled that after the last war Germany proposed such a plan to France and it was rejected.

The most serious questions arise over the practical working out of the plan as a reformative measure. Certainly it would be essential for purposes and methods to be so clearly those of reform rather than revenge that the Germans could recognize their basic nature. No soft sentimentality should dictate the treatment of Germany. Firm measures to obtain a change of German thinking will be more truly kind. But retribution that merely arouses a desire for counter-retribution will not solve the problem. The more plainly just the treatment of Germany is, the more likely it is to achieve reform and the more hope there is that the Allies will continue to support it.

Too Late—Tokyo Style

Once more Tokyo has been too late with too little. The Japanese were surprised at Arawe and their forces there were too small to hold the beaches against bold attack. Too late they struck back with air power, and then with only about twenty planes compared with more than 100 which General MacArthur threw into the preparatory bombardment of Arawe.

Will Tokyo, trying desperately to hold the New Britain outposts to Rabaul, repeat the too-little, too-late performance also with sea power? Ever since Guadalcanal, Tokyo has been unwilling to let bases go, but reluctant to send out enough sea and air power to hold them. We cannot assume that the beachhead at Arawe is safe from counterattack, but Japanese air strength has been so cut that air control over most of New Britain seems well within American grasp.

With such dominance it should be possible to make the Arawe foothold secure and establish an air base before the Japanese can counterattack with strong naval forces. Indeed, with the memory of the Bismarck Sea debacle still fresh, they will hardly risk an adequate fleet in Dampier Strait, where General Kenney's fliers would be delighted to repeat their classic "clean-slate" victory in the Huon Gulf. And once the American hold on New Britain is firm, American sea and air power can flow toward the Philippines, immobilizing Rabaul and by-passing Truk.

Ice Cream and Economics

Though we must confess to sometimes using it, there is no denying that the language of economics is a strange jargon, a mumble of double-talk that is about as dramatic as the fiscal statement of a bank. But you come to the language of ice cream cones—and there you have something!

Congress discovered that in one of its less staid moments last week. Out in Clayton, Missouri, where they love their ice cream no less than on the inking Lexington, a group of 30-odd school children wrote a letter to their Senator, Mr. Truman:

"We don't want to see ice-cream cones, candy, and gum doubled and tripled in price, when our allowances will stay the same."

One of the surprising things about the current inflation fight in Congress is that so few consumers have been vocal. Farm blocs, labor blocs, oil blocs, just about every sort of producer bloc, has been heard from, but the little fellow who pays the bills has been silent as a mouse.

One conclusion is that the talk of "purchasing power," "renegotiation," "roll backs," "inflationary gaps" and what not have cowed him into silence. It remained for the children to get the point, ice cream cones at a quarter!

Perhaps now that the home arithmetic work has been solved by junior, we will hear a bit more from father and mother.

Polish Borders Again

The signing of the Czech-Russian treaty, with its invitation to other States to enter the alliance, has focused attention once more on the Polish-Russian border question. For while there seems here a direct hint to Poland to seek a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, the border dispute remains to be settled before any real understanding between Poland and Russia can be achieved. Under these conditions the Czech-Russian treaty may be regarded as an instrument of pressure on Poland.

This is to state the case in its most simple terms. And this is the way it is usually stated by those who fear Russian ascendancy in Eastern Europe. But there are other questions which ought not to be overlooked: Do those Poles who hold themselves trustees for the area in dispute represent most of the Polish people or only a minority of them? When the voice of all Poles who have been resisting aggression can be heard, will the eastern boundary question remain what it is today? Will offers to recompense Poland at Germany's expense in the west fail to interest the Poles?

That there are well-informed Poles who do not feel keenly about the eastern lands in dispute is indicated in a recent broadcast by Professor Ignacy Zlotowski of Vassar College, formerly of Warsaw University and the Radium Institute in Paris. He declares that 63 per cent of the population in that area is not Polish but Ukrainian and White Russian.

Statistics on minorities are, not, of course, a final argument for the incorporation of any area into this State or that. Economic questions, and for some years after this war, military strategy, must also enter into border arrangements.

Kind words are not always the lot of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, but the majority of its members deserve highest praise for killing (11 to 10) the Bankhead bill and affiliated measures which would have paid a certain section of the press $30,000,000 for advertising War Bond campaigns. A threat against the independence of the American press has thus been removed.

Right on His Doorstep

Flaw Found in Blitz

The Bookshelf

In contrast to the Luftwaffe, whose decline has been generally recognized by now, the German Army still enjoys a good measure of reputation abroad. Experts still prefer to call it "formidable," and the orderly retreat in Russia seems to prove that the cautious praise is well deserved.

But is it really? Major Erwin Lessner, for one, has his doubt. In his book, BLITZKRIEG AND BLUFF (New York: Putnams. $2.75), he tries to find out which of the two discloses the real face of the Wehrmacht, the Battle of France or the débâcles of Stalingrad and Tunisia. The public, he thinks, veers between two "myths"—that of German invincibility, and that of the Nazi agent with feet of clay. The truth, in his opinion, lies in the middle of the road.

"The Wehrmacht," he says, "is large and it is enormously strong; but it is a structure with many flaws and improvisations, and military improvisation has always been Germany's weakness." According to the author, the gravest mistakes made by Hitler and his generals are these:

The Luftwaffe was designed exclusively for Blitzkrieg campaigns; the artillery is numerically inferior; there is no reserve of thoroughly trained subleaders—officers in the rank from major to brigadier-general; the Nazi war manual does not know retreat; each of the campaign plans was based on the assumption that the enemy, for his part, had no plan at all.

Major Lessner summarizes his opinion in the succinct sentence, "The German giant has a short breath and a glass jaw."

In his vivid analyses of the various phases of the war, he shows that the German army was successful only when the short breath did not hamper its movements and when numerical superiority or the surprise moment kept the glass jaw well covered.

The author is not quite so convincing in his interpretation of the reasons for the German High Command's choice of specific courses; for instance, why the invasion of England failed to materialize in July or August, 1940, or why the drive into the Caucasus was stopped prematurely.

The speculative character of many passages, and even chapters, could have been lessened if the author had told about himself, and if, at least sometimes, he had named the source of his information. He asks a little too much faith in him, even though he asks for it in a good cause. E. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

Still the War Debts Canard

A Strathroy reader has written this paper to say how she has been disturbed recently by remarks in the United States to the effect that Great Britain has never paid back a cent of the war debts incurred in the last conflict.

For the lessons conveyed some of the war-debt problems might be recalled. In the first place, Britain didn't take any cash from the United States. She purchased war materials and food supplies at inflated prices, said by American authorities to be three to eight times normal costs. Up to April, 1917, when America entered the war, these purchases amounted to $3,241,000,000 and were paid for on the line. Subsequent purchases on credit were valued at $4,362,900,000. The Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts, with headquarters in New York City, placed payments on the latter account at more than $2,110,000,000, apparently including interest and principal. That is, for total purchases amounting to $7,603,000,000 payment of $5,351,000,000 was made.

Further, it should be recalled that Britain cancelled the debts owing her by her allies, exceeding what she herself owed, because she knew attempts to pay would destroy international economy. She counted on German reparations payments to meet her bills.

If Britain could have handed over the notes representing the unpaid war debts owing her, some $9,000,000,000 without interest, America would have had 200 cents on the dollar—on paper.

Wiser counsel is prevailing this time, as a result of experience.—*Toronto Globe.*

Our Readers Say—

Government Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with great interest that I read a letter signed "Concerned" in The Christian Science Monitor, with reference to the laxity in Government managed offices.

Unfortunately, the situation as outlined by this writer is true; that is, in some of the Government offices, and the situation is indeed a "vicious circle." I know whereof I speak, because I have been employed in three of these offices. When I entered the Civil Service, about six months before the U. S. A. entered the war, I was sent to Washington. At that time there was such an influx of people pouring into that city that it seemed impossible to find a place for all of them. Many of these people spent days in idleness, waiting for assignments; and when some of us were finally assigned to departments, it was discovered that there were already too many people doing the jobs to which we were assigned, and the confusion was terrific.

Thinking that this condition was just temporary because of our sudden entrance into the war and lack of time in preparation of it, I decided to get a transfer to an older organization in another city. In this position I found the work a little more evenly divided, but much unnecessary work was being done by people who were just "on the pay roll," and the political undercurrent, which controlled everything, created a tension that was almost unbearable.

These situations infuriated me to the extent that I could just stand them so long. Again I made a change, and now am connected with the Air Forces, where there seems to be a semblance of genuine accomplishment, in some respects, anyway, where soldiers are preparing for preflight schools. Here, however, I can see the old "political influence" trying to hold sway. INDIGNANT

Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Christmas Display

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the midst of the present-day hurry and bustle of the holiday season, one pauses to refresh himself with the true essence of Christmas as given to Los Angeles by one of the city's oldest department stores, J. W. Robinson Company, in turning all of its windows (a block long) over to a depiction of the Life of Christ, beginning with the angel message and ending with Jesus' visitation to the temple at twelve years of age.

The beautiful life-like figures are in themselves a work of art. These are set off by painted backgrounds wrought more realistic at night through the changing glow of soft lighting effects. All this beauty is accompanied by soft Christmas music, both in singing and the chiming of large bells pulled by choir boys in life-size stature. Each window contains a verse from the Bible setting forth the scene.

At the main entrance to the store are miniature scenes of the Holy Land, the Sea of Galilee, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Mt. Horeb, and a path leading to Jerusalem, all enhanced by the changing of light from dawn to night and back again. The sand used in these is said to have been actually brought from the Holy Land itself. The small exactness of the buildings and the plant life are very realistic.

For a store to give up profitable display of their merchandise at this busy season and devote their effort to such a high purpose cannot help but bring its reward.

(MRS.) DOROTHY M. NAPKIE

Los Angeles

A Measure of Hope

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Let us offer some measure of vital hope to injured heroes who sacrificed themselves for us. Now, many are in the blank tedium of institutions shut off from the vivid world, far from their own dear ones.

Do remember they cherish cards, and notes, hold dear tokens and gifts, are inspired by treasured visitors. LILLIAN ZARAKOV

Brookline, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Businessmen in Washington

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The theory that Washington is full of long-haired radicals who are trying to bring a new social order is out of date, so far as the top men in the biggest Government agencies go. Washington now is being run in considerable degree by businessmen and middle-of-the-roaders.

Many left-wing liberals bitterly resent the change—but there it is. Donald Nelson comes from Sears Roebuck. Chester Bowles who replaced Leon Henderson at OPA is a New York advertising man, who has re-staffed his agency with businessmen.

The man who is making postwar demobilization plans is Bernard Baruch. Edward Stettinius of lend-lease comes from U. S. Steel where he was board chairman. Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, is a scion of a wealthy family. Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal was drafted from Wall Street.

Undersecretary of the Army Robert P. Patterson was a successful lawyer, then judge. Heads of the War and Navy Departments are Republicans. Leo T. Crowley, who took over after the Wallace-Jones row, is a banker and corporation official. If Jesse Jones, Texas corporation official, has any spark of radicalism it has never been discovered; he is probably well to the right of Wendell Willkie on economic theories. In the same way, war mobilizer and "Assistant President," former Associate Supreme Court Justice James Byrnes is a Southern conservative in economic views, and so is his subordinate, Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilizer. Most of their trouble with Congress has been that they have been battling for the complicated anti-inflation machinery which they advocate to "hold-the-line."

The official list could be extended indefinitely. This does not argue that these men are necessarily right in their policies, but it does mean that since Pearl Harbor a very decided change has come over the complexion of Washington among Administration leaders, or "bureaucrats."

This point can, of course, be stretched too far, and I do not mean that the temperamental Washington atmosphere has completely altered. But on a number of occasions, in recent controversies with Congress, the Administration has been on the orthodox "hard money" fiscal side while the shifting coalition of Republicans and Farm-Bloc Southern Democrats who really run Congress, have been on the unsound, inflationary side.

Just to cite a few cases, the Administration has been struggling to boost taxes to fight inflation, but Congress has made a shambles of the Treasury program; the Administration has been putting up over-all resistance to many pressure groups—not so strong, perhaps, as some of us would like, but a veritable wall of iron compared to certain recent congressional bills, latest of which is that to boost petroleum prices.

The carefree, airy way with which one or the other House of Congress passes some of these inflationary bills, favoring respective group interests, is disheartening to many observers. Indeed, some of the conservative businessmen now running Administration agencies are coming out into the open with warnings over the situation.

I mentioned Mr. Forrestal, above, the Navy Undersecretary, from Dillon, Read. Mr. Forrestal is in the midst of the war contract-letting business, and certainly has no objection to reasonable profits by industry. But the Senate Finance Committee, under Walter F. George (D) of Georgia has just voted to make changes in the contract renegotiation law which Mr. Forrestal ardently opposes.

The law is a method whereby the Government may step in if it sees a corporation making excessive war profits, and re-write the contract. It is estimated to have saved the taxpayers $5,300,000,000 so far.

It is charged that the changes written in the renegotiation procedure by the George committee in the current tax bill emasculate the measure. As a conservative, Mr. Forrestal is worried. How will the public react? Will this war end, as World War I did, with cries of "profiteering," and a cynicism that played into the hands of isolationists?

Mr. Forrestal isn't the only one. Charles E. Wilson warned industrialists the other day not to encourage a "right-wing revolt" so extreme as to bring a violent public reaction. These views have a strangely different ring coming from General Electric and Dillon, Read than they would from ex-New Dealers Leon Henderson or Milo Perkins.

Regional Rehabilitation

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Communities, large and small, should realize that to them, individually, will soon come opportunities, as well as responsibilities, of as great importance, relatively, as those to be considered and met by the directing and deciding family of friendly nations. Never before in our experiences has the general order of production, distribution, and price and wage control been so completely nationalized and regimented. Never before has the Federal arm been so widely extended in the acquisition and ownership of lands, buildings and essential equipment. In a country less strongly intrenched in inherited and imbedded democracy, there might be grounds for suspicion that, by further steps in the direction so casually and so easily taken, the rule of eminent domain might be made to apply universally, and that the right of individual ownership might be surrendered to some benign form of collectivism.

Happily, there is no valid ground for such a fear. The barriers long ago set up are secure and formidable, even if the teachers of an unwise political philosophy may consciously or designedly have attempted to breach them in unguarded gaps or in vulnerable places. As it has been discovered from time to time since the awakening from the dream of ease and irresponsibility conjured up by political experimentalists, somewhat less vicious than artful and academic, that the right and power of recall by act of the people has not in any sense been surrendered or abridged, the road back to economic sanity and political independence of thought and action has again become reasonably straight.

Realizing the importance of capitalizing upon the opportunity now or soon to be presented, it would seem to be the part of wisdom were the States, individually, or communities as units, to prepare to take over, by purchase from the Federal Government or the proper controlling or representative boards, the lands, buildings, and such of the equipment as can economically be utilized, for such purposes as may be found proper economically. It has already been made apparent in isolated cases that it is the wasteful practice of the temporary custodians of such plants as are to be abandoned to scrap valuable material or dispose of it for a song. Their responsibility, in their estimation, seems to end with their terminated employment, and no one appears to question their decision.

It is not assumed that all the great plants erected to meet the war emergency can be salvaged. Many of them are of too great size to lend themselves to practical new uses. But it is easily possible, viewed somewhat superficially, that many of the plants and their machines might be adapted to profitable and convenient uses, such as the generation of electric power for use in homes and factories, the manufacture of farm machinery and fertilizers, and the thousand and one uses to which modern skill and ingenuity might adapt them.

The initiative required to expand and broaden the scope of industrial activity and highly specialized production in meeting the war emergency has greatly broadened a once somewhat restricted field. Far across the prairie and mountain country of the South and West the line has been projected to meet that from the once more highly developed industries of the Pacific coastal areas. This innovation has brought with it a realization of relief, regionally, from restrictions which once seemed inescapable.

It is improbable that the American people in any section of the country will for a moment consider the possibility of conceding to Federal authority the right of continuing ownership or the peacetime operation, in competition with private industry, of properties acquired and equipped to meet an emergency which then no longer exists. Such a concession, or surrender, would be tantamount to relinquishing the right of free initiative. It would tend at once to throttle and destroy free enterprise.

The vast land areas which have been acquired by the Government can be, if that seems best, turned back into farms or pastures, or possibly into public parks. The American people, after this war is over and the tension of it all becomes less burdensome, are going to want to do a little playing around. Vacation time will come again.

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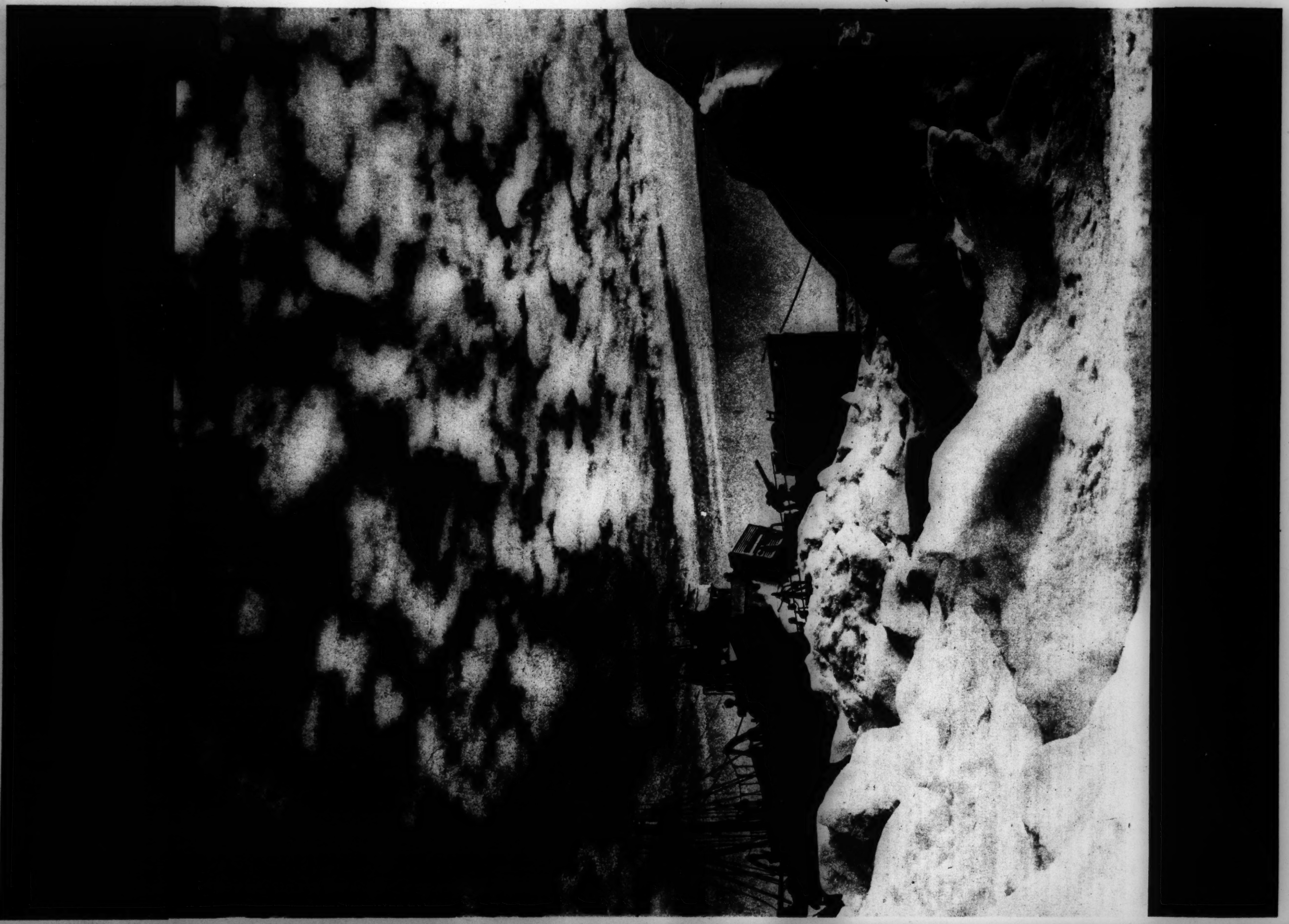


Future of the French Empire

By Egon Kaskeline

Photo by Richard B. Hoit, Miami

Upper: Gen. Charles de Gaulle, a Leader of Free Frenchmen; Felix Sylvestre Eboué, Governor General of Free French Africa; and Gen. Adolphe Sicé, High Commissioner of Free French Africa, at Celebration in Brazzaville. Lower: Picturesque Glimpse of Town and Fine Harbor From the Hills at Fort de France, Martinique

IN 1940, WHEN France surrendered to the Nazi conqueror, part of the French Colonial Empire continued to fight. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's courageous undertaking to revive the spirit of resistance in a prostrate nation would possibly have failed if it had not been backed by the bold action of French colonial governors who revolted against Vichy. The man who did not lose faith in the cause of France and who wanted to carry on the fight against what appeared to be overwhelming odds was a colored Frenchman: Felix Sylvestre Eboué, Governor of the Chad Province and a native of French Guiana.

By bringing the Chad and later all French Equatorial Africa to the Allied side, Eboué and his friends not only established the territorial basis for French resistance but probably prevented British Africa and Egypt from falling into Axis hands. The Chad is the turntable of Africa and Eboué's small army of colonial veterans barred the way to a junction between Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's Lybian forces and the Duke of Aosta's army in Ethiopia.

Today the whole of the French Empire —with the exception of Indo-China, occupied by the Japanese—has joined the United Nations. Gen. Henri Giraud's American-equipped French army numbers 400,000 men, in majority white and colored soldiers from the French colonies. While metropolitan France is depleted by the Nazis, her population deported and her industries destroyed, the French Empire has remained intact and increasingly contributes to the Allied war effort. The French flag continues to wave over a territory of almost 4,500,000 square miles and a population of more than 45,000,000 white and colored inhabitants.

French colonial rule has been severely tested during the months following the defeat. German and Italian propaganda had presented the French as ruthless oppressors of the colonial peoples and the natives as anxious to revolt at the earliest possible moment. However, peace and order in the colonies were never seriously disturbed after the French collapse and the overwhelming majority of the natives proved to be truly devoted to the protective power.

It is a complete mistake to believe that the "backward peoples" of the Empire did not conceive the implications of the defeat. They understood that the power of France had been destroyed not only in Europe but that French colonial rule was not less jeopardized. They knew that Hitler wanted to create Atlantropa, extending Nazi domination to the Dark Continent. Nazi rule, however, meant return to slavery and even extermination to races which, in "Mein Kampf," the Führer described as "monkey-like" and which ranked deep on the Nazi racial scale. Italian domination was not less horrifying to the natives who knew how the "Duce" dealt with the Lybian tribes and how he used poison gas to destroy the Ethiopian armies. Older men still remembered Germany's harsh administration of her colonies, where tens of thousands of Negroes were exterminated.

Not less than other European colonizations, the French colonial system had its tares. In the early years of French colonial conquest, the natives were ruthlessly exploited by capitalist plantation and mining enterprises. The French administration was bureaucratic and sometimes narrow-minded and the system of "direct rule" destroyed native traditional society and uprooted the backward populations. French protectionist trade policy proved to be a serious obstacle to economic progress of the colonies.

In recent years, French colonization methods have improved greatly. French colonial officials began to understand that they were the "trustees" rather than the masters of France's native subjects. France proved to be the great builder among the colonial powers. She built roads, cleared trails, set up dispensaries and schools everywhere. Casablanca, Port Lyautey, Brazzaville are masterpieces of colonial urbanism.

Yet the greatest asset of the French in their dealing with the natives was their lack of racial discrimination. The French knew no color bar and treated the educated natives as France's colored citizens. A native "élite" was systematically educated by the French to become the link between France and the bulk of the native population. "Assimilated" natives educated in French schools and having adapted themselves to the standards of French civilization could attain the highest positions in the French administration. A Negro from Senegal, Blaise Diagne, was several times French Secretary of the Colonies, another from the Antilles, Gaëtan Candace, became vice-president of the French Chamber of Deputies, and Felix Eboué was appointed by General de Gaulle Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, highest administrative post in the Fighting French colonies.

In France's darkest hour, the policy of racial equality has paid large dividends. The French Empire did not disintegrate and Axis propaganda among the natives failed to attain its object. Today the economic resources of the French colonies, their vast reservoir of manpower, are mobilized in the service of the United Nations. According to the most recent American survey of African conditions, the French continue to "give a striking example in their educational system and in their civil service of European and African studying and working together."

This optimistic view of inter-racial relations in the French Empire does not imply that, after the war, France will not have to face serious colonial problems. In North Africa as well as in Indo-China political movements have developed among the natives which aim at loosening the links with the metropolis. In these territories, German and Japanese propaganda has made some inroads, strengthening an already existing trend. Most of these native groups are striving for greater participation in local administration rather than for complete independence from France. During the Germano-Italian occupation of Tunisia, only a small faction of the Destur (Autonomy) Party collaborated with the enemy. The Arabs did not want to change relatively tolerant French rule for harsh Axis domination.

Reports from Indo-China under Japanese rule are contradictory. Some information indicates that important native groups support the Japanese. Other sources declare that only a few native "Quislings" have given in to Japanese enticements, while the majority of the Indo-Chinese oppose the new conqueror. At all events, the French will have to decentralize their colonial administration after the war, with the natives taking an increasingly large part.

Before the war, the French considered their Empire as a closed reservation for their national trade. French goods received preferential treatment in the colonies, while the metropolis absorbed approximately two thirds of colonial exports. Foreign capital investments and establishment of alien enterprises in the French colonies were discouraged by the administration. After the war, exhausted France will be unable to continue this "neo-mercantilist" policy; she cannot develop her Empire without foreign aid. Today trade relations between the Anglo-Saxon countries are steadily expanding and the Empire has received substantial lend-lease support from the United States and from Great Britain.

While the French are probably willing to promote closer economic links between the Empire and other countries they are extremely resentful of all attempts to interfere with the political control of their colonies. Suggestions on the part of American politicians that Dakar, Casablanca, Martinique, or New Caledonia should become part of the "American defense zone" and that United States military and naval bases should be established on French colonial territory have brought about angry reactions from French leaders. The French have not concealed their suspicion that the three major Allied powers consider a "redistribution" of the French Empire after the war.

God Bless Us Every One, Said Tiny Tim

By Richard Lee Strout

"CHRISTMAS EVE," FROM THE WATER COLOR BY H. KLEIBER

Courtesy American Artists Group, New York

I REMEMBER that Christmas morning three or four years ago when, with the utter abandon of the moment, we sat around the green-boughed tree whose essence permeated the whole room, unwrapping presents with shrieks of excitement as fast as hands could deal with tissue paper and tinsel knots. It should have been a moment of absolute bliss for all of us—for Laddie, the dog, because the noise and confusion were deafening; for the fond parents seeing the weeks of toilsome preparation culminating in juvenile rapture; for Alan, Phyllis, and Nancy (Betsy hadn't arrived then), with a neverending number of gifts to unwrap and new riches in each one.

But really, it wasn't.

It was almost what it should have been, but not quite; it somehow just missed the mark, except maybe for Laddie. It was excitement but oddly strained and hysterical, and the children had too many gifts and were suffering from acquisitive indigestion.

The grown-ups who get their joy vicariously at a moment like this were too busy to relax, and were frantically trying to write down whether it was Aunt Mary or Grandmother Mayne who sent that doll's sewing set with the scissors broken, or the Scout signal flags; the children squatting on the floor were quite beside themselves, wildly heaping up their rival piles and teetering on the verge of unpleasant cupidity. Certainly it was not with this end in view that we, and all the other relatives, had spent agonizing hours in shopping.

I wonder how many other middle-class American homes have known that little disappointed feeling right in the heart of Christmas? The feeling that something, somehow, has gone out of the mighty festival that should be there, and that something has unaccountably come in that was never intended? In a simpler day such things wouldn't occur. In the cabin of the frontiersman the one home-made present whittled or baked for each child would have been ample. But this city home isn't the frontier, and even in a war year the very opulence of gifts is something of an embarrassment. Some of that pre-Christmas toil and discomfort of crowded shops that makes holiday buying for so many of us parents a nightmare has found its way, uninvited, into the sequel of the frenzied rush and excitement right under the Christmas tree so that we may exclaim to other parents at this time of year, "How glad we are to see Christmas come—but, oh, how glad we shall be to see it go again!"

Obviously something is wrong. Christmas isn't meant to be like this. It reminds me oddly of that lovely mysterious gift that Phyllis one year was sure she had received, the loveliest gift of all, but which she could never find, search where she would in all the debris and litter of tissue paper and gilt wrappings that were left about the tree. So our family was threatened with the loss of something precious at Christmas-time right at the moment when the symbols of the ceremony lay thickest about us.

What to do about it? One could be heroic, of course, and simply cut down the number of gifts to one or two, but think of the uproar that would start! Yet it was possible, as my family found, by less drastic means, to spread out and make the approach to Christmas a little different so that the worst pitfalls were avoided. Our family has now a procedure which is fast and ironclad and could not be departed from by one iota without a juvenile uprising, yet it has calmed things down and, I sincerely believe, helped to keep bright and shining that Secret Gift that is the best of all.

What we try to do is simply to spread the excitement over a somewhat longer period so that there will not be that sad mid-morning let-down when the last gift is unwrapped and we know that not till another Yuletide will the occasion come again; and second, by taking a pause now and then, to create circumstances that will invoke the larger meaning of the whole affair.

So far as parents are concerned, Charles Dickens has helped us out mightily in this Christmas dilemma. You will gasp at such heresy, perhaps, and declare that nobody needs to help you out there. Well, maybe the children do not need any lift then, but we grown-ups do. Personally, as a mere man, I have to confess to a rebellious reaction after even the fewest possible days of Christmas shopping. There comes a point, when caught in last-minute crowds, I could snap off a Christmas tree bulb with my bare teeth, and when passing through overheated department stores the mere sight of a broad-beamed woman standing in indecision in the bottleneck of a narrow aisle puts into my head what the Japanese would call dangerous thoughts. Yes, at this final moment I need a double-Dickens.

And Dickens won't let you down. Try once more the magic of "A Christmas Carol." If you don't have time for the whole thing, you can still get an amazing pick-up from two special passages. They are routine with our family, they take only five minutes or so to read aloud and are superb. Nobody ever wrote English with quite such gusto before or after, and these two passages are, perhaps, the most glorious in the whole set. Maybe you know them by heart already.

"Then up rose Mrs. Cratchit, Cratchit's wife, dressed out but poorly in a twice-turned-gown . . . " That is how it starts. It is in the next-to-the-last chapter, and it goes on, of course, about the Cratchit family's gorgeous celebration, and about that goose, the "feathered phenomenon," and the joy of Tiny Tim, who cried "God bless us every one!" the last of all.

That passage for a page or so has to be read aloud every Christmas Eve in our family, and the children listen starry-eyed and the grown folks simply sigh and sop it up. Yes, we realize, that was what we were striving for all the time in those crowded, awful shops, that is what made it all worth while, and why we will do it again next Christmas. And the second passage is just as good, or better—the final pages about old Scrooge's redemption at his nephew's feast and how he bought the mighty turkey, and got dressed that morning in such a state of titillating joy that, says the author, "if he had cut the end of his nose off, he would have put a piece of sticking plaster over it, and been quite satisfied."

Modern shoppers need Dickens to keep their sanity; nothing else justifies so completely the discomfort they suffer, and you will find that the Old Master gets you every time, I don't care how misanthropic you are.

We have another final bit of reading, too; it is the last thing after the children have come down in their nightgowns and pajamas for a concluding look and good-night. I have to confess that this has a slightly ulterior purpose, too, otherwise we should never get them off to sleep. This is the brief passage (Matthew 1:18; 2:15), covering the simple story of the birth of Jesus. I do not need to quote it here. After it is read, and after good-nights, the children troop upstairs, quiet, subdued, and happy for what is to come. They know it is the final event before Christmas itself. The excitement and tension have subtly altered. It is not merely a holiday lark any more after this reading, with a great acquisition of good things, it is something besides that. It is the mood of comfort and hope, the appeal of the Spirit that makes us all happier, and draws us closer together, and makes us more of one family. In fact, Dickens before bedtime helps to make the affair part of family love and affection everywhere, and this Bible story afterward links it with the spirit of God. As one very inconspicuous American parent, I recommend some such procedure as this as an antidote to the rather indefinite but very real problem of the modern Christmas.

The real test, however, comes next day. How many families succeed in achieving a reasonably orderly procedure on the great occasion? When this is won by the children's own willingness and consent it is a victory indeed! Every family, of course, has its own special way of celebrating, and every one of them, of course, is right, but again I am only speaking of a particular way we have worked out in our family which I think has made our ceremony pleasanter. At any rate, no child of ours would think of disturbing the pattern. Children are the real traditionalists and arch-conservatives, and they argue with each other whether protocol is being preserved.

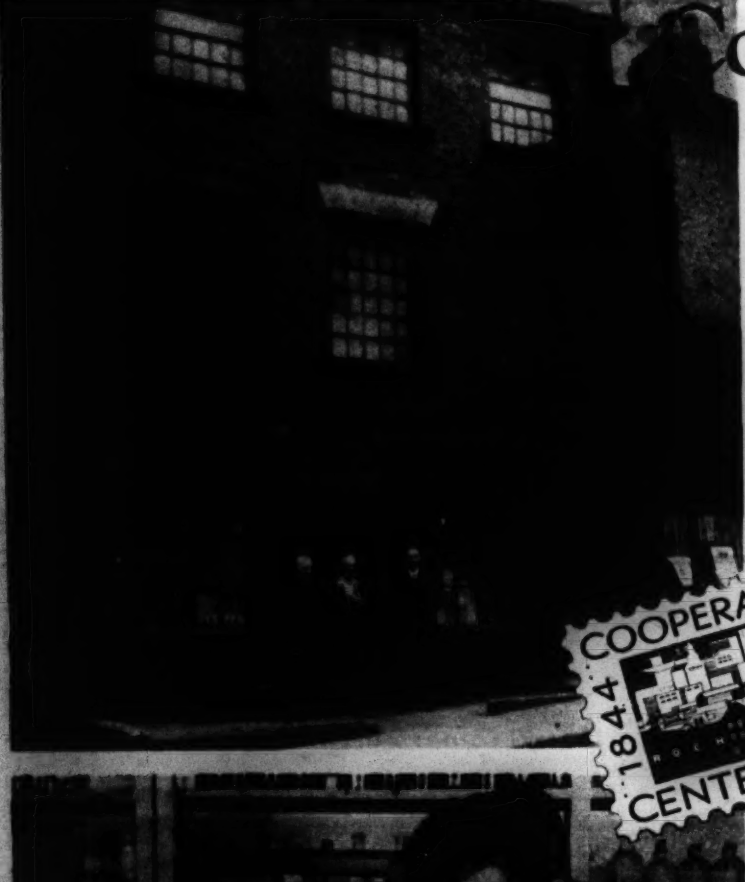
The skill consists in keeping something in reserve, something always still to come, up Santa's sleeve. Obviously no breakfast will be eaten till a few gifts have been unwrapped, but this need is met by small and minor gifts, waiting in nubbly packages in the row of stockings hung before the fireplace, from Alan's immense one to Betsy's pink sock. We eye the untouched glory of the Tree itself but leave it till later.

Breakfast itself could be a tumult, and formerly was, yet it is surprising how easily it can be calmed and the whole mood changed by a little pause at table and another reading. It is the first 20 verses of Chapter 2 of St. Luke, giving the poet's lovely version of the birth of Jesus. The whole story is here, of course, in its supreme expression: the

(Continued on page 11)

Co-ops Turn the Century

By Dorothea Kahn



Upper Right Photo by American Swedish News Exchange, Inc.

Top Left: Original Rochdale Store, Forerunner of World-Wide Co-operative Movement of Today. Top Right: Modern Office and Storage Buildings of Co-operatives in Stockholm, Sweden. Center: Centennial Sticker for the U. S. A. Lower Left: Harry Abrahamson, Manager of Chemical Products Division of National Co-operatives, Chicago, Testing the Products Sold. Lower Right: Frederick Douglass Store, Washington, D. C., Is Example of Co-operative in Negro Community

LITTLE DID THEY DREAM — Charles Howarth, the warper, Miles Ashworth, the flannel weaver, and 26 other hard-up but thoughtful folk of Rochdale, England—that the world would today be celebrating the centennial of their almost unnoticed act of 100 years ago. December, 1943, is being hailed as the curtain-raiser for the observance of the first hundred years of successful co-operation which started in the weavers' shop in Toad Lane in 1844.

A movement which now counts as its followers 70,000,000 owners of shares in co-operative business in 40 lands is testimonial to the sound foundations laid at Rochdale on a winter's evening a hundred years ago.

That night 27 men and one woman gathered to discuss what could be done to stretch their meager incomes. Owners of the woolen mills, chief source of employment in Rochdale, had turned down their pleas for a long-awaited increase in pay, and they found it difficult to continue at wages of a penny or two an hour. What other way out? In this group of underpaid weavers were students of social movements, and they had ideas. They decided the thing to do was to set up a store of their own which would increase their buying power by foregoing profits and returning any surplus to the members of the society on the basis of their patronage.

There was one hitch, though. It takes money to go into business.

The poor weavers of Rochdale had no access to capital. There was only one way to get it—to start saving. It meant sacrifice for each person present to take twopence out of his weekly wage and set it aside for the store that was to be, but all were willing. At the end of the year, with some other weavers contributing, they had managed to get together £28—something over $100—and they rented a store. On Dec. 21, 1844, Samuel Ashworth, a member of the group, opened the doors for business.

Co-operative stores had been opened before in the world's history. Why was this opening so different that many countries celebrate it as the beginning of the co-operative movement? The reasons are apparent in the draft of "aims and policies" drawn up by the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers.

The fundamentals in this draft are regarded as so important by leaders in the co-operative movement today that they say a co-operative can hardly succeed without them; indeed, when they are adhered to failure is almost unknown.

One is open membership. No one is barred for color or religion. The co-operative is also free from political affiliations.

Another rule is that each member shall have one vote regardless of the number of shares he may own. A third rule is that all sales shall be for cash at prevailing market prices. Whatever profit accrues (co-operatives call it savings) shall be distributed to members on the basis of their patronage after deduction is made for proper business reserves.

The group also included a provision calling for continuous expansion and constant education of members. It started with missionary zeal, and the movement has never lost that crusading motive.

The hoped-for expansion occurred, first in the original society, then far beyond its zone of influence.

The Rochdale Society itself is still flourishing after a century of steady growth. In 1940 its list of 28 charter members had expanded to a membership of over 30,000, and the original £28 capital had grown into over £558,000. Of course it has moved to new quarters, but the old weavers' shop still stands. Sugar, flour, oatmeal and butter were the first commodities handled; today the Rochdale store sells many lines, including nearly 200 products of British co-op factories.

And now the Rochdale Society has a great many relatives. In the North countries, in middle Europe, in China, in Nova Scotia—almost anywhere you look—you find thriving societies of co-operators who trace their origin to the Rochdale group. Not all co-operatives which function today are of the Rochdale type, and doubtless many of those founded on the Rochdale fundamentals have memberships who are unconscious of the fact, but it is pretty safe to say that most of the 70,000,000 members of co-operative societies today owe something to the weavers of that little English city. Those suppressed by Nazi domination are ready to blossom forth again as soon as freedom returns to these lands. Leaders of the co-operative movement are active today in laying plans for carrying on reconstruction work through these groups of co-operators who have already proved their ability to help themselves.

In countries which are still free, co-operatives have continued to thrive in wartime. Great Britain reports 9,000,000 members doing an annual business which amounts in terms of American money to about $1,500,000,000 a year and pays $120,000,000 dividends.

In the United States, country of so-called big business, the growth of co-operatives in recent years has been dramatic. They now report an annual business of around $750,000,000. Lately there has been a marked tendency to extend activities from retail selling on the co-operative plan back to co-operatively owned units of production—factories, oil refineries, lumber mills, canning plants, and so on.

A similar trend toward production of supplies is evident in Europe, and even in Asia. Before the war there was extensive international trade among co-operative producers. Because of such developments, leaders in the movement hope that co-operatives may offer an answer to the problem of international cartels. International trading organizations democratically controlled would work in the interest of all the people, they say. There will be a meeting in Washington in January to work out a practical program for such development.

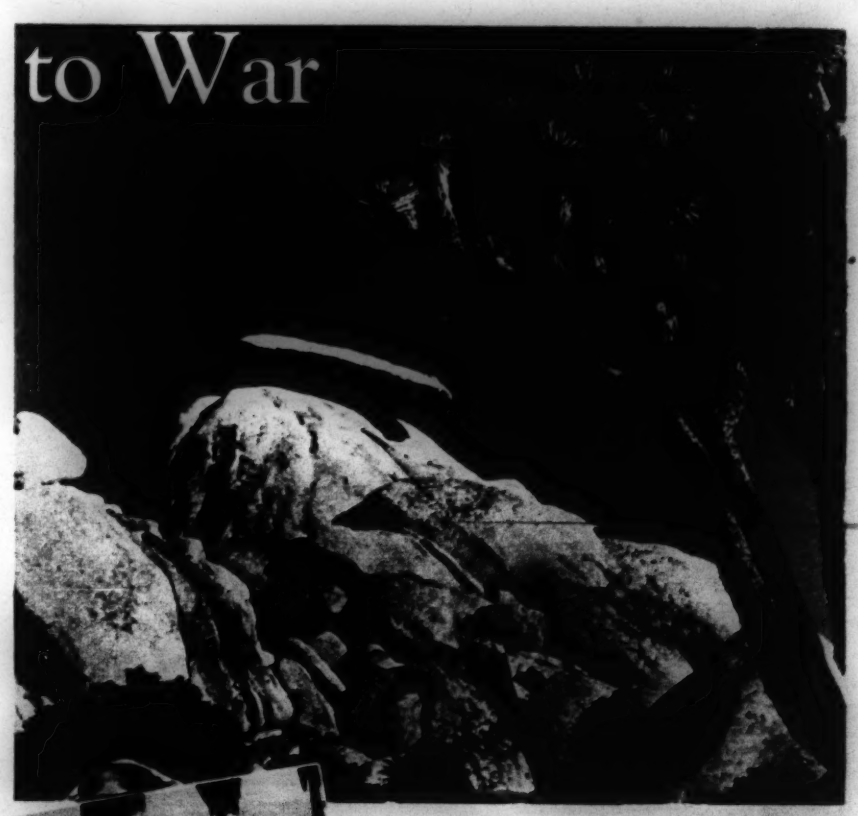
Dr. James P. Warbasse, who is a leader in the American movement and a founder of the Co-operative League, is one who emphasizes the international possibilities of the movement. He declares that "co-operation is a most potent movement making for the abolition of war."

Recently, due to the growth of co-operative business, opposition has sprung up. But not all private business is opposed to co-operatives and co-operatives do not oppose private business. "Co-operation stands for freedom of commerce," says Dr. Warbasse. "It would not deprive itself of the challenge of the competition of private business."

The idea is not to convert all enterprise into the co-operative form of business, but to carry on enough of it that way to keep other business working in the interest of the consumer. It is said that if 15 to 20 per cent of the country's business is co-operative, all prices will reflect the influence to the advantage of the consumer.

A Playground Gone to War

By Kimmis Hendrick



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, like other parts of the country, is making postwar plans. It has to. It has vast new industries, built in wartime, to preserve and expand. But because nature did some planning eons ago—a matter of sunshine, mountains, desert, and seashore—this playground that has gone to war is pluming itself on the certainty that it will be a playground once again. In other words, its tourist prospects look brighter than ever.

Tourists spent $200,000,000 around here in 1940 alone. It was a record year. Then the war put essential travel before every other kind and Southern California began to talk about and take pride in other things besides climate advantages and scenic grandeur—steel mills, aircraft plants, shipyards, for instance. But it remained the playground at heart, and now it appears that the playground business can be depended on to help keep the local economy steady when the day of reconversion comes.

Typical, someone remarks, of the way Southern Californians always hope to come out laughter-side up! Against the claim that this constitutes evidence of a sort of local superficiality, Southern Californians have a comeback. Why no, they insist, it's proof that we ourselves really do appreciate the indisputable reserves of beauty and fair weather we are heir to!

* * *

The All-Year Club, this region's community-sponsored booster organization, is getting letters in amazing quantity from such places as Dublin, Eire, and Shawnee, Oklahoma; from Leicestershire and Mexico City; from the Republic of Panama and from Chile. All of them are folksy letters from people who write, practically as with one pen, "We want to know about your part of the world. When the war's over, we're coming!"

They may as well be warned in advance: Nobody's going to discourage them from this quarter. And it isn't merely because Californians have an eye for business, either. There's something about living here that makes an enthusiast out of even the sourest and dourest. And—while this may be true for the whole State, it is particularly true for the southern half—there's something about the place that turns residents into tellers of tall tales.

It just seems to be inevitable that the Southern Californian should want prospective visitors to know that they are in for a lot of super-colossal, gorgeous, never-to-be-forgotten pleasure. Maybe that's a failing, but it has won a lot of converts!

As long as there is advertising, as long as there are Chambers of Commerce, Southern California will lose few opportunities to tell the rest of he world that Los Angeles is the biggest this or that, San Diego the prettiest, Santa Barbara the loveliest, Long Beach the homiest, Laguna Beach the charmingest, and Pasadena the handsomest.

The circumstances attendant on the origin of the name "California," to be specific, were so extraordinary that any people who inherited the word certainly would seem justified in giving exaggeration a real place in their lives. And, incidentally, those circumstances—call them fabulous if you must be strict—included a very early use of airpower.

* * *

It was the distinguished man of letters, Edward Everett Hale, who brought the record to light and thereby helped clear up a long-time mystery as to how the name "California" originated. In an old Spanish novel called "Las sergas de Esplandian," which he came upon in 1862, he found a reference to a strange and romantic island which bore this famous name.

Las sergas was a fantastic tale of chivalry such as captured Europe's imagination just as it was emerging from medieval to modern times. It related, as one incident, a supposed siege of Constantinople in which all the forces of paganism attacked the emperor and his Christian allies. And the heroine of the piece, who came to the emperor's rescue just in the nick of time, was none other but Califia, Queen of California!

Now, Queen Califia had a lot of griffins, and these griffins swooped down on Constantinople just like so many P-38's or Flying Fortresses. Their main deficiency was that they weren't very discriminating and were just as hard on friends as on foes. But the day was saved. Califia became a Christian, and in her new mood of piety she presented the "island California" to the Christians—"with all its gold and precious stones."

Stories such as that swept Europe like a delightsome breeze and so literally swelled the sails of adventure in men's hearts that they would risk everything for finding a New World. Even as now, a mightier impulse moves men to pioneer the roughest seas toward a universal peace. . . .

Southern California is a playground gone to war. Its yacht harbors have loaned their finest craft to the Navy for the duration. The City of San Diego's famous Balboa Park is largely set aside for military use. And that group of seven suburbs in search of a city—to give the humorist his due—is proudly wearing overalls. Industry, with its vast sheds, its great stacks, its converging of transport facilities in railway yards and at wharves, has become almost as typical of Los Angeles as Hollywood and thick malted milks!

Photos: Truman D. Vencill, Padilla Studios, via All-Year Club of Southern California

Top: Grotesque, Solid California, Land of Contrasts. . . . Center: The Gay Southland, Remember, Is Mostly Desert Reclaimed. . . . Bottom: This Playground Gone to War Remains a Playground Still—Long Beach, Where Ships and Planes Are Built and Where the Navy Centers Vast Activities, Doesn't Forget the Ocean Makes a Marvelous Swimming Pool

Indeed, Los Angeles can laugh at itself, good-humoredly. A substantial city for many years, it is becoming more so daily. What if the wiseacre does say that the armored divisions are taught that the way to drive a tank is to drive as though you were going down any Los Angeles boulevard!

Tourists? No, technically, but the suspicion obtains that essential travelers by the scores of thousands serve much the same purpose. A minute in Los Angeles' be-patioed Union Station furnishes an eyeful of the whole parade: Soldiers and sailors, marines, coast guarders, pilots, bombardiers—on leave or ready to embark. Engineers, riveters, stenographers, Government officials. Everybody's mother, father, sister, brother, or sweetheart. And thousands in quest of the shipyard and aircraft plant jobs that have been told about across the nation.

Under the impact of wartime, Southern California is moving swiftly toward the use of a resource not found in sunshine, mountains, or desert. One hopes the postwar tourist will feel that good use has been made of it and that the influence thereof is growing bigger. Southern California is being shown—it knew it before, but like the rest of the country it is learning a lesson—the need of a kind of tenderness, a solicitude for people, particularly for people pressed upon by outside events.

In its aircraft plants, for instance, it is finding that people who never worked in a factory before must be dealt with considerately, helpfully. The noise factor, to illustrate, they must be helped to put up with. Incidentally, along a somewhat different line, this region, famous for its retirement plans and curious unearned money schemes, may be finding that real work is the better program, especially where working conditions are kept favorable.

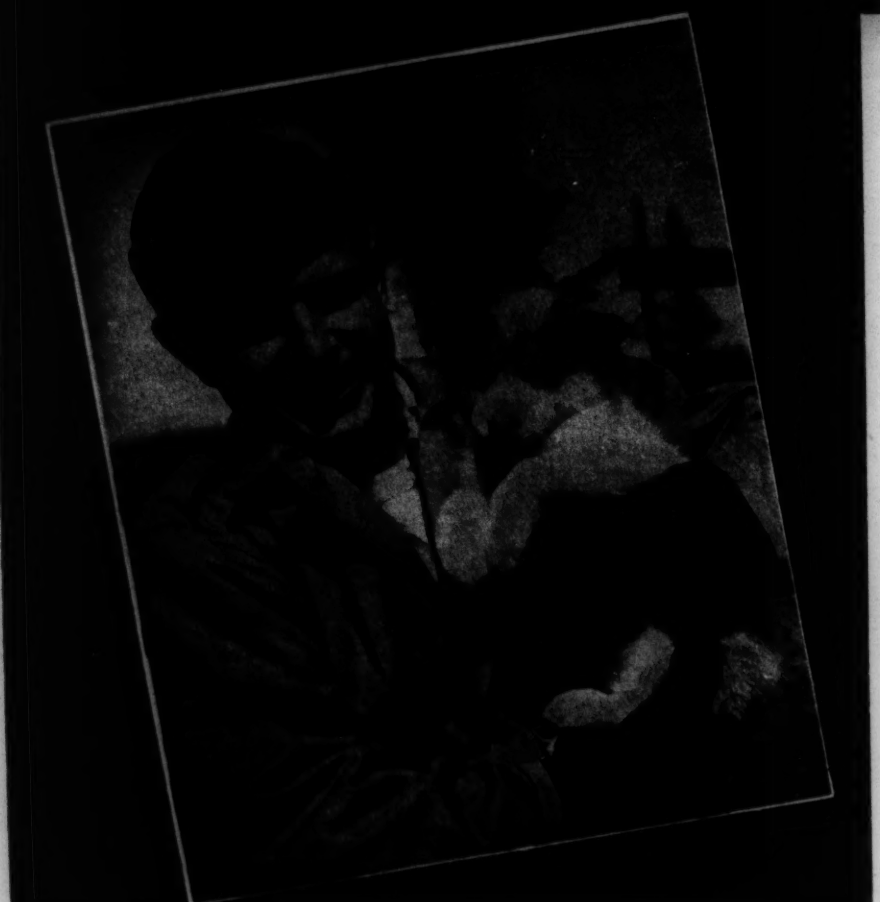
In such plants and others, again, Southern California is seeing that where workers weren't wanted before because their skins were brown or black, usefulness and not race must henceforth be the single test. This lesson is of the essence here, even as it is important for the rest of America.

In wartime, too, Southern California is learning that slums are not to be tolerated just because lots of sunshine and geraniums can be counted on to brighten up blighted areas. It is learning other things of value to its industrial and economic future—how management must have confidence in itself and its future to prosper, and what legitimate labor relations problems there are to be solved, with kindness and cooperation from all concerned.

In fact, Southern California is benefiting in lots of ways.

Battlefront on the Arctic

By Navigator



FLUFFY BIT OF HUSKY: Just a Man and a Dog

GREENLAND stands high on the list of thankless battlefronts.

The mile-thick icecap, part of the prehistoric glacier, covers the entire island down to its bleak shores. There are no trees; what vegetation there is, is sparse. Storms break with no warning. And icebergs—the size of city blocks—are constantly breaking off and drifting into unpredictable courses through the uncharted wastes of the far north.

This is the setting in which Coast Guard ships and men of the Greenland Patrol fight this war.

Obviously, social life on Greenland is limited. Coastguardsmen ashore on "liberty" find no story-book leaves. Surprisingly enough, however, the specially trained Coastguardsmen selected for this Arctic assignment develop a tremendous pride in being able to take the worst that the far north can hand out.

U. S. O. shows seldom visit this wasteland, and elaborate facilities for the relaxation of war-weary Coastguardsmen just don't exist. But most Coastguardsmen serving with the Greenland Patrol are a resourceful species.

Coastguardsmen take a great delight in the natives. They learn their customs, drive their dog teams, and accompany them on trips. The Greenlandic language, too, is a source of fascination, and hardly a Coastguardsman arrives in the States from the North who doesn't have a few guttural Eskimo words on the tip of his tongue.

Greenland's part in World War II has been so unusual and important that it has been, and must continue to be, veiled in military secrecy. Hitler has also tried to keep the value of this little-known island a big secret. Although the details of the operational plan of the Greenland Patrol cannot now be revealed, it is enough to say that this task is carried out by the carefully integrated teamwork of Army, Coast Guard, and naval units. Commodore Earl G. Rose, U. S. C. G., is now Commander of all naval activities in this area.

Wartime Greenland has been a lively spot from the beginning of hostilities. It was here that the first capture of Nazis by American forces took place shortly before the United States entered the war. This incident occurred in September, 1941. Lieut. Commander Leroy McCluskey of Cambridge, Mass., led a group of Coast Guard Commandos from the cutter Northland in a raid which wiped out an efficiently operated Nazi radio station on the coast of Greenland.

The Northland was on antisubmarine patrol when it was ordered on a mission to find the Nazi-controlled radio stations which were furnishing weather data to Berlin. Reporting on Greenland weather is an important factor in forecasting air and sea conditions over the North Atlantic and over Europe. The commander's cutter discovered a suspicious-looking Norwegian vessel along the coast. Upon questioning the crew of this ship, the Buskoe, they learned that "some hunters and radio equipment had been dropped off some 400 miles south." Proceeding to the suspected site, Commander McCluskey and a dozen heavily armed enlisted men landed on the ice in the middle of a midnight blizzard. The party found the "hunter's" shack and three men asleep in their bunks. These Nazis and their radio equipment and secret instructions were seized.

The Coast Guard played a repeat per-

formance. Only two weeks ago Secretary of the Navy Knox revealed how United States forces, directed by Rear Admiral Ed H. Smith, U. S. C. G., of Winchester, Mass., then Commander of the Greenland Patrol, smashed another Nazi invasion of the Western Hemisphere. Another highly valuable German radio and weather reporting station had been installed. But this time it was located in Arctic latitudes almost isolated by vast fields of solid ice packs. Our men were confronted by almost insurmountable difficulties, during which they fought their ships through hundreds of miles of ice-jammed Arctic waters to reach the Nazi armed installation.

The German base was discovered by a force of Danish hunters who constantly patrol the uninhabited regions of Greenland with dog sledges. It is in this manner only that vast portions of the island can be guarded by American forces. The Danes who came upon the Nazi outpost were attacked by the Germans, but some of them escaped to report their discovery. In May, the base was bombed and strafed by the U. S. Army Air Force planes, under command of Col. Bernt Balchen, of Admiral Byrd Expedition fame, and their accuracy was proved when the Coast Guard cutters, Northland and North Star, finally made their way to the base to complete its destruction.

Capt. Carl C. Von Paulsen, U. S. C. G., of Cambridge, commanded the two-vessel expedition to this northern Axis post. The cutters started out as soon as ice conditions would permit. Before long, the North Star got jammed in the icepack and was held there for nearly a month. The Northland, however, did get through to striking distance. She might have suffered the same fate as her sister vessel had it not been for a "nice westerly gale" which opened up a path for her through the icepack. "It was a helpless feeling," the captain said, "to know that something was going on up there and to be held up, not by the enemy, but by the elements." The expeditionary force found a small but solidly constructed weather station with small outposts connected by telephone and possibly by short wave, indicating a plan to remain permanently. The heavily armed main radio station included a power house, emergency generator, and a radio transmitter located separately. Defensive machine-gun emplacements and large food caches were also found. The station was wiped out and the United States Coast Guard plans it to be for the last time.

German persistence in Greenland is obvious when its geographical and meteorological importance is considered. Due to the prevailing westerly winds any weather reports in Greenland would furnish forecasts of flying conditions over France and Germany as well as England.

In addition to checking enemy offensive moves on the mainland, the Greenland Patrol operates a fleet of antisubmarine cutters which have been doing a more than capable job. In the early phases of the war, when the Battle of the Atlantic was far from won, these combat cutters performed many remarkable rescues of torpedoed seamen. The story in detail must wait until peace comes.

Coast Guard aviators working with the Greenland Patrol are considered among the unsung heroes of the war. In their coastal patrol and convoy duty they labor under such hazards as gales, icing rains, mountainous terrain and heavy fog banks. Heroic winter rescues of fliers forced down on exposed ice caps are being performed by these fliers every day. Greenland pilots don't have the thrill of building up scores of Junkers and Messerschmitts to their credit. Few swastikas are painted on their ships. Their battle is primarily one against the elements, and it is a tough one. But their spirits are high, as is manifested by their motto, "You have got to go out, but you don't have to come back."

The Coast Guard may well be proud of its work on the Greenland Patrol. The public must wait until the Axis makes its exit before learning the true significance of wartime Greenland. And it hasn't taken a world war to put the Coast Guard in this land of fog and icebergs. Ever since the tragic incident in 1912 when the liner Titanic crashed into a mammoth iceberg, the Coast Guard has maintained an ice patrol that has enjoyed a flawless record. It is a matter of national pride that since that time not a single person has been lost as a result of a ship colliding with an iceberg.

You Hit Ball!: Explaining Game to Natives

Mixing Ice Cream on Deck

Greeted by Chubby Greenlanders

On Way to Destroy Nazi Radio Base

Official U. S. Coast Guard Photos

AN ACTIVE GLACIER: Coast Guard Officer "Goes Ashore" on the Barren Wastes of the Northland

Among the New Books

Regional Writing Assembled

Sunday Times: A Collection of Southwestern Writing, edited by George Sessions Perry. New York: Whittlesey House. $3.

RECENT LITERARY OFFERINGS of the Southwest, like those of earlier days, are completely sporadic, and sometimes altogether unexpected. The prairies and plains have been, ever since their settlement, devoted to poetry. Like the cowboy ballad, the work of the prairie bard has often been sentimental and mournful, though some of the plainsmen have been vigorous, objective, and fresh.

The same is true of prose; Philip Atlee and Paul W. Horgan (both here represented) may be weary and frustrated, but John W. Thomason, Jr., and Edwin Lanham are robust story tellers, while Katherine Anne Porter and Conrad Richter contribute short stories which are as good artistically as may be found anywhere.

* * *

Prize winners of various sorts abound in the Southwest; Oliver La Farge and Marquis James have both been awarded Pulitzer prizes in their respective fields, while Mary King's "Quincie Bolliver" was written on a Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship, and Elizabeth Lee Wheaton's "Mr. George's Joint" won a Thomas Jefferson Southern Award. Fame is not necessarily a criterion for Mr. Perry, for although he offers samples by J. Frank Dobie, John Steinbeck (not a Southwesterner by Mr. Perry's definition, since he includes only Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona in his field), Mabel Dodge Luhan, and O. Henry, he also prints a couple of neatly finished, lusty stories by comparatively unknown authors.

Particularly interesting are the snatches of biography, among them Duncan Aikman's "Belle Starr: A Prairie Amazon," selections from Owen P. White's autobiography, and Dora Neill Raymond's "Captain Lee Hall of Texas." J. Frank Dobie's offering concerns some remarkable steers and oxen he has known, and Ross Santee has a fine realistic sketch about a rodeo horse named Sleepy Black.

* * *

Social and literary criticism are represented by Joseph A. Brandt, Henry Nash Smith, Rebecca W. Smith and others. It would be as easy as ungenerous to find fault with the choices; not so with the preface and the biographical notes, which are stimulating as well as useful. But one wonders why, when Stanley Vestal has written so much on the Southwest, Mr. Perry included his "Dakotah Courtship," which has its scene laid in the North; and why such writers as Eugene Manlove Rhodes, Mary Austin, John Joseph Mathews, Lynn Riggs, Burton Rascoe, and Willa Cather are omitted.

K. C. K.

Fiddler's Fortune

The Life of Ole Bull, by Mortimer Smith. Princeton University Press for the American-Scandinavian Foundation. $3.50.

CHRONOLOGY being a prime aid to a person who wishes to find his way around in music, the year should perhaps be fixed in mind when Ole Bull of Bergen, Norway, first awoke American listeners to the sound of his violin. For keeping time o' century can be as useful in regard to past events as to be aware of the time o' day in concerns of the moment; and as to Ole Bull, he must remain a cherished figure to Americans for having helped raise their zeal for music above a too common plane. He earned mention in the noted events column of the almanac.

To remark in broad outline, it was 100 years ago precisely that Ole Bull introduced himself to the New World; and for anyone who wants to paste in his hat the essential facts, he gave his opening concert in New York at the Park Theater on the night of Nov. 25, 1843, achieving a brilliant success that he was to keep on repeating for the next 37 years, or down to 1880.

* * *

This historic personage commands consideration just now both because of the centenary and because of his being re-studied and re-portrayed by an uncommonly shrewd contemplator of the artistic past of the United States, Mortimer Smith. Naturally enough, the American-Scandinavian Foundation is interested in the matter; and along with the Princeton University Press it sets before the public "The Life of Ole Bull," the product of Mr. Smith's investigations.

The volume has a double interest, environmental and personal. It stands as a critique, modern style, of the mid-nineteenth-century social scene, and it stands also as a biography of an unparalleled performer on the violin, or an incredibly eccentric fiddler—all the same to the author how goes our judgment on that.

Fair to observe, it gives about equal regard the two ways. First, it shows how audiences of a developing democratic period yielded to the influence of music and accepted it for its civilizing and unifying effect; and, second, it recalls to apprehension an individual, masterful in technical powers, if unclassic in tastes, and fantastic, though never quite ridiculous, in manner, who helped bring the music along.

* * *

In the fifties, Bull toured the American concert circuit with Adelina Patti, soprano, then a child. Because of association with her uncle, Strakosch, the impresario, he got interested in opera and in opera management. This connects him with a date of some significance in American musical history, that of the first presentation of Verdi's "Rigoletto" in New York, Academy of Music, Feb. 19, 1855, and under his management. By all record, the performance went poorly off; for in such an enterprise Bull was not a great man of music, but only someone with money to squander.

Failure, however, was as much an object of pursuit with him as success. He started a scheme for a Norwegian colony in Pennsylvania, which utterly fell through. His especial bent, whether out of his native land or in it, seems to have been for ventures, patriotic or artistic, that he would conceive and other people would carry to accomplishment.

Over the Civil War years, Bull stayed away from the United States, spending much time in Norway, where he did a good deal toward getting the composer, Grieg, going. In the late sixties, he returned to his New World public to resume his acclaim with it and to fill out a career that plentifully deserves to be called dazzling.

W. P. T.

Hamlet of the Middle West

Shadow of Night, by August Derleth. New York: Scribners. $2.50.

AUGUST DERLETH'S Sac Prairie Saga is an important contribution to American regional literature, each new novel in the series revealing something more of its Wisconsin background. In "Shadow of Night," his newest addition, the setting, and even some of the characters, will be familiar to readers of previous volumes, although the narrative is complete in itself.

The time of the action is the eighteen-fifties, when the Sac Prairies community was at last coming of age. Covered wagon trains bound for frontier settlements passed it by, their goal now much farther west; there had been no local conflict with the Indians for 20 years; sawmills and other enterprises had supplanted the fur trade; sturdy houses with neat gardens and orchards, lecture halls, shops, a hotel or two, now bordered streets which merged into well-traveled roads to outlying farms and estates. Another American town was busily engaged in growing up.

* * *

Into this town, one twilight in the spring of 1852, rode Hasso, a modern Hamlet obsessed by a hatred that clouded his life like the shadow of night. In the rebellions that had shaken central Europe in '48, Hasso's brother was killed by Odo Gebhardt, a German soldier, and Hasso's relentless search for the culprit finally brought him to Sac Prairie, where many of the refugees from Germany were now settled.

He could not understand why Gebhardt should have chosen for his own haven a place inhabited by the erstwhile victims of a European tyranny.

Hasso's initial wonder at this, before he even encountered the man he was seeking, foreshadowed the doubt and indecision which were to torment him in the months that followed.

* * *

The narrative is concerned with Hasso's gradual emergence from the shadow which threatened to engulf him in tragedy. He meets Gebhardt, and is amazed to find him a likable, congenial man possessed of ideals in accord with his own. As the months pass, Hasso's desire for vengeance becomes less urgent, while he condemns himself for thus failing in his duty to his brother; he vows that at the next opportunity Gebhardt shall not escape retribution, but each time he finds his hand retarded.

Hasso's vacillation throughout the story might have entailed too monotonous a repetition were it not for the vivid background and freshness of incident which relieve the atmosphere considerably. Also commendable is the quiet asseveration, implicit throughout, that hatred and vengeance can never be the instruments of justice.

Hasso's duties as a tutor naturally bring him into intimate contact with a number of households, and from this it is a logical step for him to share in some of the activities of the community, cultural and civic alike. The author has found this way to bring Sac Prairie itself into the story as a protagonist no less important than the unsuspected Hamlet in its midst. Indeed, Mr. Derleth seems far more at ease in his delineation of the townspeople and their surroundings than in his attempt to explore Hasso's mental conflict.

M. W. S.

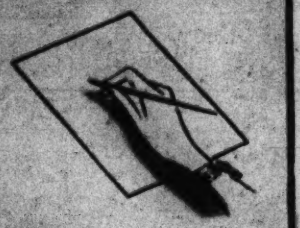
The Book Window

Here Is Africa, by Ellen and Attilio Gatti (New York: Scribners. $2.50). The adventuresome Gattis, forced by the coming of war to discontinue their journeys through Africa, now conduct a 200-page, illustrated tour through this ancient land of "extremes and contrasts," where blistering desert stretches across expanses as broad and uncivilized as its deepest jungles, where live the tallest men on earth and the smallest midgets, where busy commercial centers rise out of swamps and forests, and grandiose modern structures stand only a stone's throw from ancient Mohammedan villages.

The Good Neighbor Series, by John W. Studebaker, Editorial Director and United States Commissioner of Education (Evanston, Ill.: Row, Peterson). Eight booklets by Sydney Greenbie. Excellent presentation of the Latin-American countries with essential information vividly told. Color illustrations, pronouncing glossaries, maps, drawings. For school or general reading, children or adults.

The Struggle for Airways in Latin America, by William A. M. Burden (Council on Foreign Relations, New York, $5). Handsomely prepared volume in both text and maps on this vital chapter in the development of world aviation.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.



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A good Christmas book about RALPH WALDO EMERSON and his family.
Author: Mary Miller Engel
1148 Constance St., Pasadena, California

American Speech Codified

A Dictionary of American English, edited by Sir William A. Craigie and James R. Hulbert. Part XIX, Tap—Virginian. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $4.

WORK IS PROLIFIC. Twenty years ago the eminent Scotch lexicographer, Sir William Craigie, was in Chicago, reading proof on the last parts of the Oxford English Dictionary, when he had a dream, a dream of a dictionary of American English which should trace the history of the English vocabulary on this side of the ocean as the O. E. D. had traced it on the other side. Today that dream nears its full realization. The publication of this Nineteenth Part brings the Dictionary of American English down to Virginian.

And of course Virginia. A dictionary which traces the history of each word shows how each word bulks beside its fellows. Virginia bulks large in the American vocabulary; its attributive use is extensive. Everyone has heard of Virginia ham and Virginia creeper, but the word has a hundred other uses from Virginia jig to Virginia dogwood and Virginia owl.

There's the crooked, zigzag Virginia fence, as characteristic of the Old Dominion as the stone wall is of the Old Bay State. It was much used in comparisons—crooked as a Virginia fence is pretty crooked if not quite as crooked as a ram's horn. A critic of the eighteen-fifties, commenting on Jenny Lind's singing, wrote with admirable specificness, "She doesn't shake like a windy sliver on a chestnut-rail of a Virginia fence in the country; she *sings*."

Virginians have always been proud of their blood, their manners, and their food. To be bred in Old Virginia, as to be bred in Old Kentucky—the latter being an extension of the former—meant something; wherever the Virginian went he carried with him like a flag his pride in his origin. "In Missouri," Mark Twain wrote, "a recognized superiority attached to any person who hailed from Old Virginia," and the same is true in the Southwest.

Of course Part XIX isn't all Virginia. There is tar and its curious fecundity in figurative expressions—knock the tar out of; busy as a bee in a tar barrel; to have one's head in a tar barrel (to be in a fix, or, as we say today, jam). Team is equally fecund: to drive too much team is to be too big for one's breeches; the whole team and the dog under the wagon, makes a picture and also says that a guy is surely the cat's whiskers. The expression, Taunton turkeys, for the common herring suggests a whole series of parallel expressions which put the dog of something fancier on the common useful thing—Cape Cod turkey for codfish; Albany beef for Hudson River sturgeon; and, to move to the inland waters, African pears, which is good rouster for watermelon.

The umbrella was an object of derision long before Chamberlain wore it to Munich. As early as 1745 the people of Georgia scorned "Umbrellas and Musketto-Nets, as Jamaican and Carolinean effeminacies." Grant used the term, unconditional surrender, in the Civil War. By 1864 they were calling him old Unconditional Surrender. Washington's use of use as resort—"On this Creek many Buffaloes use"—reminds me of the intransitive use of like in New England: "John's moved to Norfolk." "Does he like?"

Other usages affirm bits of the national psychology. The American language has a great many terms for rapid departure—to break for high timber, clear out, skedaddle, peel it, beat it, up and dust, up hat and cut stick, take it on the lam—the list could be indefinitely extended. As a people we must do a lot of hurrying off.

Boss, which we took from the Dutch to avoid the English master and mistress that our republicanism would have nothing of, likewise reveals us. And one notes today that the workingman's use of the word is, more often than not, half ironic, half satirical. But our assumption of the term American may not be due entirely to complacency, our willingness to acknowledge that we are the biggest pebble on the beach of the Western Hemisphere. Take a good look at United Statesian. Try it over on your tongue. It does not come trippingly off. But Canadian and Mexican are easily toothed and tongued.

Christian Science has made another contribution to the American vocabulary in the use of teacher in the sense of a person prepared and authorized to give to qualified applicants class instruction in Christian Science. And trumpeter swan I nominate for the most magnificent name for any North American wild fowl.

Tuscaloosa is a small place, but like Kalamazoo the name is well known because, I suppose, people like the sound of it. To say it amuses. A writer in a Norfolk (Virginia) paper so classifies the boatmen of the eighteen-twenties: "The bargemen are divided into classes, such as Tuscaloosa Roarers, Alabama Screamers, Catawba Scrougers."

Ah, those were the rip-snorting days! Just when we began to stop roaring and scrouging is one of the problems this dictionary can give us aid in solving. Because of the phenomena of a moving frontier, we stopped in Old Virginia when we were starting in Missouri and points west.

And while we are on the subject of running water I might mention that the upper river does not mean "that part of the Mississippi River between Cairo and St. Louis." It means the Mississippi River above the entrance of the Missouri. When Mark Twain wrote, "In all the Upper-River towns, one breathes a go-ahead atmosphere," one of the quotations here given for the phrase, he was speaking of Burlington and Keokuk, as the context shows.

I miss trailherd as a verb, three shakes of a lamb's tail; and I could wish that the editors, since they do hazard some derivations, had taken up the moot one of the word texas in the sense of a crew's cabin on a steamboat. But as usual one's small disagreements and disappointments are completely dissolved in large gratitude for a work so eminently useful and entertaining.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Daily Living in Bible Lands

Daily Life in Bible Times, by Albert E. Bailey. New York: Scribners. $3.

ANY STUDENT of the Scriptures who has visited the Bible lands, and viewed them with a discerning eye, can bear witness to the fact that even a brief personal acquaintance with these regions is a valuable asset to his study, since it enables him to visualize so many of the Scriptural scenes; for life in Palestine, especially in the country districts, is often strikingly similar to that which must have been familiar to prophets and apostles.

The author of the present volume is well fitted both to record and to interpret the nature of "Daily Life in Bible Times." For 10 years, Dr. Bailey was Professor of Religious Art at Boston University, and has held teaching posts at other universities and colleges in the United States; but of special interest from the standpoint of the volume now under consideration is the fact that he has conducted no fewer than 19 educational tours to Palestine and neighboring countries, and is thus thoroughly familiar, from practical experience, with the Bible Lands of which he writes.

Following an introductory chapter dealing with the prehistoric period, the author discusses "the days of Abraham," describing vividly what is known of Ur of the Chaldees, which, in the days of the patriarch, had a total "area including suburbs" of "four square miles of closely packed houses holding a population of probably half a million." Ur, of course, had its schools, where in addition to studying astronomy and other subjects, "the Sumerian boys . . . were taught to count in sixties and multiples of 60"; while the author describes the law and religion, the business and the industries of the city on the basis of archaeological evidence.

How Abraham would live in Palestine, after turning his back on the great metropolis of his childhood, is also explained, and we learn of the type of food and clothing to which he would be accustomed, and the social and religious practices of his day and age; while the following chapter provides us with an equally enlightening description of the Egyptian manners and customs which must have been familiar to Joseph, and later to Moses. We also find chapters devoted to a discussion of such subjects as shipping in Bible times and the life of the Canaanite city dwellers, and caravans and caravan trails are also described.

A peculiarly interesting feature of the book is its presentation of chapters devoted to a reconstruction of the daily round of such familiar characters as Solomon and Isaiah in the Old Testament, and James, the son of Zebedee, in the New. While in the nature of the case such reconstructions are partly imaginary, the fact that they are based upon contemporary archaeological data assures their general correctness. A chapter entitled "In the First Christian Century" will be of special interest to the student of the New Testament, for it casts light on the journeys of Paul, and upon the life of the early Christians.

The book is written in popular style, and is profusely illustrated. It provides the reader with a veritable mine of authentic information on the background of the Scriptures.

T. L. L.

A Biography of Conan Doyle

Conan Doyle, by Hesketh Pearson. London: Methuen. 12s. 6d.

The Figure of Beatrice, by Charles Williams. London: Faber. 10s. 6d.

LONDON

HESKETH PEARSON'S biography of Conan Doyle is concerned entirely with the creator of the Sherlock Holmes and Brigadier Gerard stories. In Doyle's later conversion to spiritualism Mr. Pearson takes no interest.

It was in 1886 that Doyle wrote the first Holmes tale, the novel called "A Study in Scarlet." It was included in Beeton's Christmas Annual for 1887. It made no stir at all in England, but it was pirated in the United States, and gained the attention of Lippincott's, who soon afterward sent a representative to Britain to negotiate for stories by English authors. The books that resulted from this arrangement were Oscar Wilde's "The Portrait of Dorian Gray" and Doyle's second Holmes novel, "The Sign of the Four."

This again failed to make much of an impression. No one could have guessed from its reception that Doyle had invented the most famous character in detective fiction. Doyle still saw his future as that of a medical man, and on April 6, 1891, he set up a consulting room as an oculist (on very slender qualifications) at the top of Mr. Barrett's Wimpole Street. That sixth of April was a Monday. The previous Friday he had posted to an agent the manuscript of his first Sherlock Holmes short story, "A Scandal in Bohemia."

Thus his steps were set upon the royal road. He proceeded to plod steadily down it, writing more and more Holmes tales in his consulting room. He had plenty of leisure to do this, for, the whole time that he was in Wimpole Street, he was not consulted by a single patient. He chose the name of Sherlock Holmes with great care, after rejecting Sherringford Holmes and Sherrington Hope. His final selection made his fortune.

Charles Williams's "Figure of Beatrice" is an extremely close and careful commentary on Dante, beginning with that moment at 9 o'clock on a May morning in 1283 when Beatrice for the first time, walking with two ladies somewhat older than herself, saluted Dante. It is written out of a deep knowledge of medieval and modern literature, from the standpoint of a scholastically minded Anglican.

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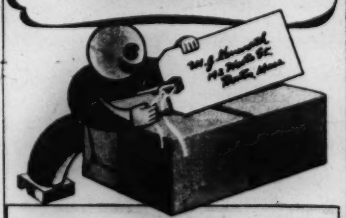

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BIBLE VERSES, Box 710C, Lincoln, Nebr.

For a number of years Richard Lee Strout had been thinking of writing a certain piece about Christmas. He had his own ideas, gained from experience. He had, with his family, gone through the joys and disappointments associated with gifts, and had come to definite conclusions. The time was ripe for an article. So he interrupted the steady stream of social, political, and economic articles that flow from his pen to set down his thoughts on Christmas. Here you have the origin of the story on Page 3. Mr. Strout is located in Washington, is a member of the Monitor bureau in that city, and is well remembered for his charming series on Claverly Street.

* * *

It is interesting to learn from one of our readers that Dickens's "A Christmas Carol," the centenary of which we marked in an article last week, is scheduled to be read in full over a radio station in California. Six nights will be required for the reading, beginning tonight and ending Dec. 23. The story will be told exactly as Dickens wrote it. The programs will be a half-hour long, and will be heard over Station KPMC, Bakersfield, Calif., 1560 kilocycles.

* * *

Few persons realize the vital work which the Coast Guard performs in Arctic waters. Only when the Nazis are caught in their tracks, setting up a secret radio station or operating from a hidden weather base, does an inkling of the job which the men who patrol the seas are doing edge a social scandal or crime off the front pages of many newspapers. Yet the job is tremendously important. It helps to keep the sea lanes safe. It is also important for the natives of say, Greenland, who time and time again have had reason for rejoicing when a cutter crashed through almost impenetrable ice and brought them much-needed supplies of fuel and food. Some light on the Coast Guard patrol is shed in illustrations and text on other pages.

* * *

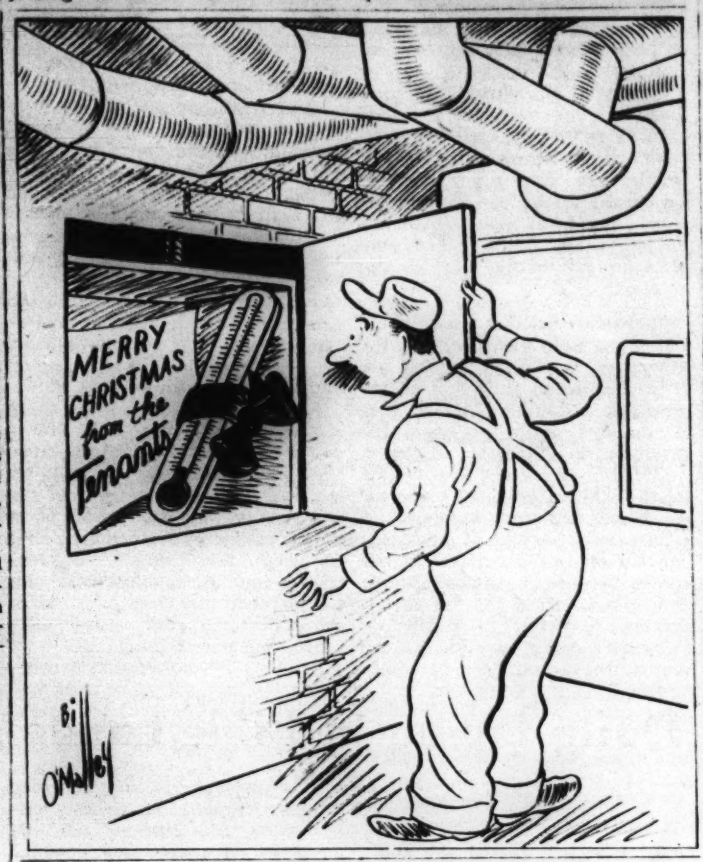
The co-operative movement, after 100 years of service, still continues to thrive in wartime. Dorothea Kahn, chief of the Monitor's Chicago bureau, and widely known for her articles on the Grange, tells the story of this movement, which had its beginning in Lancashire, England, when a handful of weavers and other hard-working folk opened a modest establishment and began doing business in a new way.

* * *

What is the future of the French Empire? Egon Kaskeline, with unusual sources of information, sets out to answer this question in another column. W. W. C.

"Book of the Year"

The Blitz failed to stop the publication of "The Dickensian," that delicious little green-backed quarterly from Doughty Street, nor has the war ended the monthly meetings of the Dickens Fellowship, that world-wide organization in which qualification for membership is unfeigned admiration and affection for the inimitable "Boz."



As the season opens on both sides of the Atlantic the various branches of the Fellowship plan their readings and sketches based on their "Book of the Year," now "David Copperfield." This is the novel, as everyone knows, which makes use of the author's personal life. It was written in 1849, immediately after the completion of "The Haunted Man," and was suggested as a change by John Forster, noted Dickens biographer. Forster had already heard from his friend some of the anecdotes concerning his boyhood struggles. The advice which the elder Dickens gave to his son as he left for the Marshalsea prison is that which Mr. Micawber bestowed upon David as they parted. It is the familiar "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure nineteen nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditure twenty pounds ought and six, result misery."

In 1823, when Charles Dickens was 11, his family moved to No. 4 Gower Street North, where his mother put up a brass plate announcing "Mrs. Dickens's Establishment." His autobiographical notes indicate that it was not patronized by the young ladies for whose instruction it was intended, and the instance doubtless inspired him to describe "Mrs. Micawber's Boarding Establishment for Young Ladies," of which he wrote, "I never found that any young lady had ever been to school there; or that any young lady ever came, or proposed to come; or that the least preparation was ever made to receive any young lady."

The Micawber family, little Em'ly, Betsey Trotwood, Ham, Peggotty and the host of other beloved characters long ago joined the ranks of the immortals. Once, when the late William Lyon Phelps was telling me how he and his friend, Sir James Barrie, used to stand on the latter's balcony overlooking Adelphi Terrace and point out Dickens's landmarks, Professor Phelps said:

"Galsworthy told me he thought Dickens the greatest of English novelists. Barrie said he is next to Shakespeare in creative power. I think so myself. Santayana told me he was in England during the World War, and the only author he could read at that time was Dickens. Any man can become immortal if he can add one immortal character to the immortal population of the world. When I read Dickens I always feel as if I had been out in a cold wind and then come back and found a warm home and firelight."

P. P. S.

On the Beam . . . . . .

Equipped for Any Situation

Our most valuable equipment is the will to learn.—Margaret Hickey.

Deeds Stronger Than Words

One accomplished fact is more significant than a hundred theories or a thousand exhortations.—Count Sforza.

Citadel of Liberty

The House of Commons is the citadel of British liberty; it is the foundation of our laws.—Churchill.

Business Acumen

It is more necessary for a producer to keep his eyes on the screen than on the box office.—Samuel Goldwyn.

Spirit of Christmas

In friendly nations, in occupied nations, in enemy nations, on the land, or on the sea, Christmas is first of all a feeling in the heart. There will be a way to express it for the most wretched person alive, if it is only a warmer handclasp, a more tolerant thought for a neighbor, a stronger faith in "Peace on earth, good will toward men."—Lorna Farrell.

Young American Warriors

Princeton is now educating the truest cross-section of young American manhood that has ever appeared on our campus.—Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President, Princeton University.

For the General Welfare

Our instruments of production, land, transportation, factory and office shall in the future be conducted with more statesmanlike emphasis on the welfare of all involved—employees, stockholders, consumers, and public.—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Interdependence of Nations

For we have, I believe, at long last, learned the reason that we cannot grow richer if the rest of the world becomes poorer; and that the surest guaranty of our prosperity is the prosperity of others.—Sumner Welles.

"Time and Tide"

Today we are not so much in danger of returning to isolationism as we are of being isolated by the current of events which we ourselves have set under way.—William Agar, educational director and acting president of Freedom House, New York.

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Starring in "[illegible]" an Edward Small Production. And you, too, will thrill to the joy a Canary brings in these trying days. Buy a Canary and keep a song in your home! Be sure to feed your Canary FRENCH'S Bird Seed and Biscuit...the 4 to 1 favorite in Hollywood, and the largest-selling brand in the U. S.
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Needless to tell you how pleased I was with the result, as I cleaned all my leather shoes, also pocketbooks and several leather books. I have just finished the second bottle and surely would not want to be without it.

This evening I thoughtlessly placed a glass of hot liquid on a kitchen chair. When I picked it up, there was an unsightly white ring. I thought I'd try Mel-O-Wax—and after three applications the spot was gone.

I purchased it at the Health Spot Shoe Shop on Fisk Place, Mt. Vernon. I am also telling friends about it, and again thank you."

Very sincerely,
(Mrs.) Nelle C. Hoffman

Here's the way to keep shoes soft, bright and new looking even after long months of wear. Use Mel-O-Wax Liquid Dressing for all the family's shoes. More than just a polish—Mel-O-Wax cleans, polishes, softens and preserves shoes and all leather articles. Helps counteract perspiration acids—prevents wet leather from stiffening and discoloring. Start using Mel-O-Wax today.

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FULTON'S PLANTABBS

About Mrs. Jones' Hairpins

JUST A HAIRPIN! Crinkly trifle of springy steel. As necessary to Mrs. Jones' aplomb as the right hat. In significance akin to the nail lost from the shoe of the horse that the General rode, keeping him far from the turn of the tide of battle. How could those men in the War Production Board meddle with—hairpins!

Well—yes—but—18,000,000,000 little pieces of steel wire do add up. That many bits of iron of any size and shape must mean something in this war of metals. Mrs. Jones—55,000,000 of her in the United States—may be surprised to hear that she stuck 18,000,000,000 hairpins—weight 8,000 tons—in her hair in a single year before this world-wide fracas started.

Even at that figure, we're wondering if WPB counted all the hairpins we've seen around the house, on floors, chairs, dressers, bathroom shelves, and in the cars. No, looking again, it means only the pins Mrs. Jones *bought* in one year—it doesn't include the vagrants.

Now 8,000 tons of steel—does that mean anything in a war? Yes, it would be enough for a third of a 45,000-ton "battlewagon," or half enough for a carrier, or enough for 1½ cruisers, or for 10 destroyers.

When those WPB conservationists limited the length of a hairpin to two inches, they saved a lot of steel that Mrs. Jones didn't really need. She may not go back to the heavier load on her head after the war. The saving was not as much as the 5,700 tons reported recently in the press, only a fraction of that upside-down figure. Still, enough for one husky destroyer. Hair isn't as long as it used to be—maybe hairpins need not be so long, or is that just a man's reasoning?

For a statistical approach, in the best publicity manner, lay 18,000,000,000 hairpins end to end and they reach 568,000 miles. If you want to see how far that is you will have to drive *twice* over the entire system of good highways in the United States, which will take 10 years if you drive 200 miles a day and rest on Sundays and holidays.

But you'll have to wait until you can get more gas, for the tour will require 40,000 gallons—four railroad tank cars of 10,000 gallons each. Think of stopping 2,700 times at filling stations! Imagine listening 2,700 times to this: "Check your bat'ry? . . . Look at your oil? . . . How's yer tires? . . . Five coupons, please. . . . Wait'll I clean your windshield. . . . $2.97."

"These figures show clearly," as the economist's report always concludes, that 18,000,000,000 is a lot of hairpins. They use up a lot of steel.

This isn't the first time that Mrs. Jones has called for steel in substantial volume. Steel is said to be the product of 150,000 uses, of which Mrs. Jones' are not least. She buys it in pins, needles, brooms, strainers, hooks, cutlery, egg beaters, picture wire, toasters, frying pans, umbrellas, silverware, buckets, and so on, ad lib. When she wore hoop skirts, back in 1860, she boomed the fledgling steel wire industry with orders for 1,500 tons a year for her crinoline. Then along about 1916 she was using 10 times that much, 15,000 tons a year, for stays—that is to say, corsets. She was leaning heavily on the steel output in those days.

Of course the men in the Office of Civilian Requirements in WPB could wash the whole business up. They could flip the hairpin program into the wastebasket, and say: "No more hairpins!" Just like that!

But where would they live? They wouldn't dare go home. How would they get along? Maybe we'd better look at this hairpin business again.

We hadn't thought of it before, but it does make a difference, the way she looks, doesn't it? Maybe she knows it, too. Maybe that's what made Miss Jones in our office so dillpicklish a couple of weeks ago. That was just when they couldn't get hairpins in the stores!

So here, Mrs. Jones, are your hairpins. You can't have 226 of them for each of you in a year, as you had before the war, but you'll have enough. Please don't drop them any more. Remind the beauty parlor girls, too, will you, please? They can use them over and over.

When you think of the jungle coiffures our men are seeing in the Pacific, and the shake-down effects they will see in Europe, hairpins will seem to them important. And when they come home from the battlefront, they'll want to see Mrs. Jones with her hair pinned up. That goes for all of us boys on the home front, too.

JOHN STEELE

State Department Staff

The Department of State is composed of 60 offices and divisions, with a staff of 3,000. That personnel costs the American people $7,500,000 a year. Just 30 years ago in 1913, 209 persons comprised the entire staff of the Department, at a cost of $318,000. Even at the peak of the first World War the figure had only increased to 537, and as late as 1937 our staff numbered 816.—G. HOWLAND SHAW.

. . Tiny Tim

(Continued from Page 3)

shepherds keeping their watch by night, the manger, the good tidings of great joy, the heavenly host raising its song:

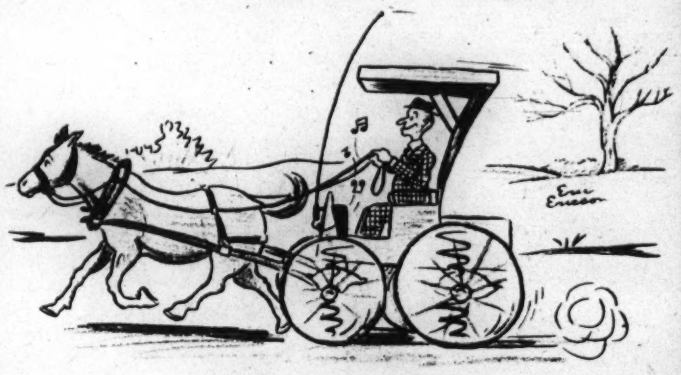
> Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

It is all there in 20 sentences. It is such a task of compression as never was before or since. It will work for calmness, beauty, and happiness at your table on this festival as it has for going-on-2,000 years for others. I say this naïvely perhaps, without the emphasis on religious aspects that I might place, but I know I can leave that to others. What I am trying to say here is that a reverent word or two at this time, and comfortable pauses now and then through the day, will aid mightily in preserving what we really mean by Christmas in the Department-store Age. And something else will be retained. Modern parents going to such weary effort to give their children a good time find at the last minute sometimes that the luster of the gift has faded, and where there should be a sudden peal of great bells there is only a flat and noisy tinkle.

As for my family, we open the main gifts right after breakfast; but not till after lunch—or even supper—do we unwrap the gifts that come by mail, from friends and loved ones far away.

Thus there is something still to come all day long, along with possible Christmas calls. Joy consists, curiously enough, not half so much in obvious possessions as in the sense that mysterious wrapped wealth lies close at hand. Some of the wisest philosophers have spent a lifetime finding this out.

Amidst the tinsel and decorative effects in which we moderns wrap up Christmas, two of the greatest gifts of all may be lost, like that of Phyllis, unless we take special care to preserve them: Proportion and Contentment.



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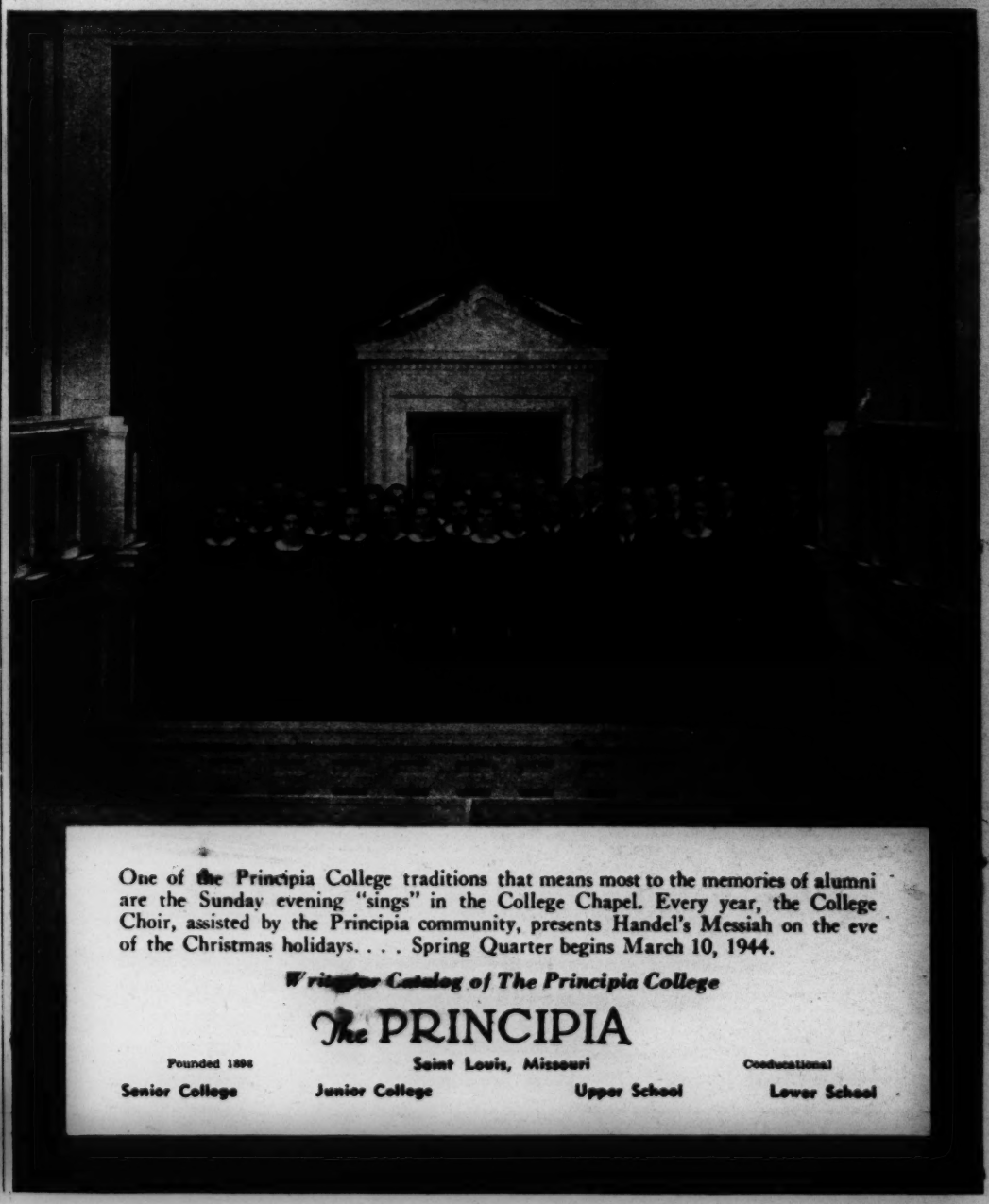

One of the Principia College traditions that means most to the memories of alumni are the Sunday evening "sings" in the College Chapel. Every year, the College Choir, assisted by the Principia community, presents Handel's Messiah on the eve of the Christmas holidays. . . . Spring Quarter begins March 10, 1944.

Write for Catalog of The Principia College

The PRINCIPIA

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THE SALVATION ARMY
A NEW YORK CORPORATION
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IS TELEVISION READY?

I am Alec Electron. I know all about Electronics, Electricity, Radio and Television. I'm here now to bring you up-to-date on Television.

1. *Is Television ready?*

Yes: 9 U. S. Television Stations are broadcasting regularly. There are three in New York including station W2XWV operated by DuMont, one in Schenectady, one in Philadelphia, two in Chicago and two in Hollywoood. Only wartime manufacturing restrictions are retarding Television's expansion today.

2. *When will new Television Receivers go on sale?*

New Television sets probably will be available within 6 months after peace in Europe. Many Television sets are in use today. These were distributed before the war principally by five manufacturers, one of which was DuMont.

3. *What will be the sizes of Television pictures?*

Depending on the size of the Receiver, from about 8" x 10" up to approximately 20" x 24".

4. *What will be the sizes of Television Receivers?*

Virtually the same as radio receivers—from the size of larger portables to wide-screen de luxe console models.

5. *What will Television Receivers probably cost?*

The first models of Television Sight-and-Sound Receivers probably will range from $200 to $700.

6. *How far can Television programs be broadcast?*

Today, the best reception is within 60 miles of the station. Engineers hope, by using improved equipment, to have Television networks cover the world.

7. *Will Television carry news events, sporting features and motion pictures into your home?*

Yes: Television can carry any scene that cameras can record from the studio or field.

8. *How perfect will Television pictures be?*

Television is as good as 16 mm. motion pictures; after the war it may equal the cinema.

9. *Who invented Television?*

Many engineers have made valuable contributions. It was Allen B. DuMont who brought from a laboratory curiosity to commercial reality the heart of the modern Television Receiver—the Cathode Ray Tube.

10. *What part will DuMont play in post-war Television?*

DuMont's activities will fall in three divisions: the manufacture of fine Television Radio Receivers; operation of its own Television Stations; and manufacture of Precision Electronic Equipment for Television pick-up and transmitting stations. 3 of the 9 Television Stations regularly on the air are DuMont equipped.

Precision—Electronics DUMONT *and Television*

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., General Offices and Main Plant, 2 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J., Television Broadcasting Studios and Station W2XWV, 515 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.